**INSURANCE.**
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE**
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. NO. XVII 292- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## "COMMUNISTS ALWAYS IGNORE THE KING."

## "Prosecution Has Failed To Show Accused Intended Armed Revolution."

## MR. SINHA ON COMMUNIST PHILOSOPHY.

## Meerut Court's Jurisdiction To Try European Accused Questioned.

MEERUT, Dec. 10.

Resuming the thread of his arguments on the question of jurisdiction of the Meerut court to try the alleged conspiracy case, Mr. Sinha, defence advocate, discussed at length for over two hours this morning the speeches delivered and resolutions passed at last year's Workers and Peasants Conference, at Meerut.

'SEDITION NOT TREASON'.

Touching upon Kedarnath Saigal's presidential address, Mr. Sinha contended that it was a strong speech of a Nationalist, and howsoever seditious it might have been, it could not give a treasonable lead to the Conference. Sedition could never be treason. Kedarnath's speech, he said, was a slashing attack against bureaucracy and was eminently directed against the bureaucracy and the present system of Government in India. Saigal had diagnosed the evil of poverty in India as being due to the bureaucracy, and had disapproved of any foreign Power coming and ruling over India.

WORKERS' LOT IN RUSSIA.

As for Kedarnath's description of the workers lot in Russia, Mr. Sinha remarked that Saigal's picture was far less rosy than the reports of various delegations which had gone over to Russia to report on Labour conditions. After reading out exhaustive list of persons who attended last years' Conference and the agenda of the Conference. Mr. Sinha asserted that all persons who participated had not been brought into the dock and the defence, therefore, was entitled to draw the inference that those persons' evidence would have been against prosecution.

W. & P. PARTY NOT FORMED AT MEERUT.

Counsel disputed the allegation of the prosecution that Workers and Peasants' Party was formed during the Conference at Meerut. He pointed out that no resolution to this effect was adopted at the Conference. The character of the Conference was extremely Nationalist and resolutions accepted by the Conference supported this contention. While disagreeing with the Dominion form of Government, the Conference had advocated complete independence, but at the same time had accepted the principles underlying the Nehru Report.

Continuing Mr. Sinha pointed out the cry of Dominion Status versus independence was not at issue in this case. A considerable section of Indian Nationalists were even to-day advocating complete independence. The views of certain persons at the Conference could not determine the general outlook of the Conference. Even in the report of the official reporter, there was no reference to the establishment of Workers and Peasants Party at Meerut. Responsible men had commented favourably of the work of the Conference.

IMPROVING WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' LOT.

Chowdhury Dharambirsingh who, by virtue of his representing Meerut in Provincial Legislature could be described as the brain of Meerut, had in his statement clearly showed that the object of the Conference was to improve the lot of workers and peasants, and participation in it could not involve any conspiracy to deprive His Majesty of his sovereignty.

Mr. Sinha stated the Conference itself could not be deemed to have acted in prosecution of the conspiracy.

GOURISHANKER GOES TO SLEEP.

Prosecution, said Mr. Sinha, had laid great stress on the work of accused Gaurishanker, but the alleged correspondence between Gaurishanker and Joshi showed that Gaurishanker was sent to a long slumber in the field of activities after the Conference was over. The correspondence amply showed that before coming to the dock, Gaurishanker could never have been a Communist. He did not even know the ideology of Communism.

LIVE WIRE THAT WAS DOUBLY INSULTED.

According to another letter filed, Dr. Mukerjee till March 19, 1929, one day before the arrest, required careful handling by the Farty. Even putting the prosecution case at the highest, P. C. Joshi was the

(Continued on Page 12.)

## FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA.

## Secretary Of State's Retort In Commons.

## BRITISH GOODS AND INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Replying to a question by Mr. Ferguson in the House of Commons Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that orders valued £9,43,000 sterling of railway material had been placed by the High Commissioner since 1st January. Mr. Ferguson asked whether Mr. Benn would do everything possible to see that orders came to Britain. Mr. Benn replied that he would be glad to see orders coming to Britain, but Mr. Ferguson probably knew that we were acting under the rule accepted by the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Hannon suggested occasional suggestions to the Government of India.

Mr. Benn: India must manage her own affairs in her own interests.

There was no reply to the question whether the money expended was raised in London.—Reuter.

## *SECRET CONCLAVE IN DELHI.*

—:o:—

### *Sir James Crerar Confers With Provincial Home Members.*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

A conference which will no doubt be of far reaching effect in the administration of Provinces and particularly of Jail administration is being held in the Imperial Secretariat. Sir James Crerar, the Home Member of the Government of India who is the convener of the Conference is presiding and the Home Members of almost all the Provinces are attending it. The question of abolition of racial discrimination in Jail administration are being discussed by the Home Members. The proceedings of the Conference are strictly confidential, and even no press communique is expected after it is over.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

It is understood that there has been some sort of common agreement for a lenient and better treatment of persons convicted of offences which are not of a violent nature and that their treatment should be commensurate with their social and educational status. One view which was pressed on this point, it is understood, is that persons convicted of this kind of offence for a second and subsequent times should not be entitled to this kind and lenient treatment. Divergent opinions, are stated to prevail as regards the treatment of political prisoners convicted of offences involing moral terpitude. One school is pressing that such prisoners should not have any better treatment than the ordinary criminals while the other school holds that they should be placed in a better category than the ordinary criminals.

It is understood that the issues were bigger than Jail Administration, particularly question relating to amnesty of political prisoners as demanded in the leaders' Delhi manifesto, might be discussed. It is also understood that Sir James Crerar might also avail this opportunity of personal discussion with the Provincial Home Members regarding the Administrative policy of Provincial Governments.

The Conference is expected to last for two days more.—Free Press.

## HUGE LOSS TO SHIPPING.

—:o:—

### More Than 100,000 Tons Involved.

### In Wake Of Gales.

SCORES OF BUILDINGS COLLAPSE IN S. COAST TOWNS.

RUGBY, Dec. 10.

A serious view is taken in the marine insurance market circles in London of the losses suffered at sea during the great gales of the past five days. Although no ship of first importance has figured in the casualty reports, it is anticipated that claims resulting from the storm will be very heavy. It is estimated that about 100,000 tons of shipping has been lost or stranded or is in distress but most of the vessels concerned are of the tramp class.

Rarely, if ever, have so many telegrams been posted at Lloyd's as has been the case now when 200 telegrams relating to a large number of different ships were received. The full extent of the damage caused to shipping may not be known for over 12 months, for, many of the vessels damaged have proceeded on their voyages, and will be repaired abroad.

A STEAMER SINKS IN ATLANTIC

The most serious casualties reported yesterday were those of the Glasgow steamer "The Volumnia" which went down in the Atlantic and the Italian steamer "Chieri" which sank off Ushand. A French Trawler saved five of 'Chieri's" crew—of 41 who were found clinging to the wreckage. The "Volumnia's" crew were saved by the steamer "Manchester Regiment" whose Captain has received many wireless messages congratulating him and his crew for their splendid rescue work.

HERRING TRAWLERS IN DISTRESS.

There is considerable anxiety regarding ten steam herring trawlers of Lowestoft which are stormbound in the North Sea, and a broadcast appeal to vessels in Southern North Sea was made yesterday by wireless to keep a look out for these overdue vessels.

SWEDISH STEAMER COMES TO GRIEF.

It was revealed this morning that the Captain of the Swedish steamer "Frieda" whose dangerous plight off Deal caused anxiety yesterday, had been swept overboard by the gale and drowned. The "Frieda" had been run into while at anchor, and tugs were standing by, when the Captain was lost. The "Frieda" which, with great difficulty, was boarded by Deal lifeboatmen, was berthed at Dover this morning.

DAMAGES TO BUILDINGS.

Much damage has been done to property in South coast towns. Scores of buildings along the cliffs at Bournemouth have suffered and six chimney stacks collapsed in one oust. Serious floods are reported from many districts.

THAMES RISING.

The Thames is still rising rapidly and Reading is surrounded by water. Hundreds of people are homeless owing to the floods in Somerset. Colliery work is stopped in the Forest of Dean.—B. O. W.

### End Of Gales?

—: o :—

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A clear, cold and windless night with groundfrost and sunshine today marked the end of gales for the time being, but more rain and westerly winds are forecasted.—Reuter.

### Independence For India League.

—: o :—

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

At a meeting of the Tamil Nadu branch of the Independence for India League, held at Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's residence, eight members including Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, were elected the Council of the Independence for India League.—A. P.

## HAITI SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT.

—: o :—

### Resentment Against American Occupation.

### U. S. BAYONETS AND MACHINES GUNS ON SPOT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Washington.—Complete quiet now prevails throughout Haiti following the arrival of fifty marines at Jagmel. The impending arrival of hundreds more has dispelled the possibility of further disorders.

Latin-American circles declare that Haiti is seething with discontent against American occupation. Country is an armed camp and national palaces and Government offices are guarded by United States bayonets and machine-guns.—Reuter.

### SOVIET REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

—: o :—

"Unjustifiable And Unfriendly Interference."

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Henderson said that he had received the text of the Chinese reply and a telegraphic summary of the Soviet's reply to the British Note regarding the Sino-Soviet dispute. He did not contemplate further action as the Chinese and the Soviet authorities were now hastening negotiations.

Mr. Henderson admitted that the Soviet reply described the representation made to them as an unjustifiable interference and unfriendly act on the part of the British Government.

TARIFF TRUCE.

Mr. Henderson announced that William Graham would represent the Government at the preliminary conference of delegates to discuss the preliminary draft convention for the conclusion of a tariff truce, drawn up by the Committee of the League of Nations. The Conference would meet towards the end of January.—Reuter.

### AGA KHAN'S HONEYMOON

—: o :—

Arrival At Capdantibes.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Nice.—The Aga Khan and his newly married wife have arrived at Capdantibes where they will be spending a few days at Princes Villa before leaving for Italy for rest and honeymoon. They are expected to be back at Capdantibes in January.—Reuter.

### DERAILMENT OF WORKMEN'S TRAIN.

—: o :—

17 Killed And 48 Injured At Namur.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Brussels.—Seventeen persons have been killed and fortyeight injured in a derailment of workmen's train at the entrance to Namur station. Tse disaster was due to the brakes failing while the train from Brussels was descending a gradient.—Reuter.

### Okha Port News.

—: o :—

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date 9th.—

S. S. "Orna" (British India Steam Navigation Co., Bombay, Agents Messrs. Chotalal Premji & Co.) arrived at Port Okha on the 9th loaded with hundred tons of cement. She left on the same day for Mangalore with the same bottom cargo.—I. P.

## BRITISH AND U. S. WARSHIPS ON WAY TO NANKING.

### Women And Children Take Shelter In Ships.

### RESERVES READY AT HONGKONG.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Henderson, referring to the mutiny of Chinese troops at Pukow, opposite Nanking and on the railway midway between Nanking and Shanghai, said that measures were immediately taken to despatch British naval reinforcements. Two British warships were at present at Nanking. H. M. S. "Suffolk" was due there to-day and cruiser "Berwick" to-morrow. He had no information of the declaration of martial law in Shanghai where three British warships were stationed. Three other British warships were "en route" to Shanghai from Hongkong. Overtime working in Hongkong dockyard had been arranged to transfer the battalion to Shanghai from Hongkong if necessary. The defence of Ichang had been reinforced and had repulsed the attack by the rebels. Women and children in Ichang had as precautionary measure, taken shelter in ships.—Reuter.

### CRITICAL SITUATION IN YANGTSE PORTS.

—: o :—

LONDON, December 9.

Rugby.—A somewhat critical situation exists in several Yangtse ports arising out of the advance of the Kuominchung troops, and defections among the National troops at Changchow, which have led to the interruption of railway communications between Nanking and Shanghai.

Conditions appear uncertain and as a precautionary measure the British cruiser "Suffolk" left Shanghai for Nanking yesterday morning in order to be available if required for ensuring the safety of foreign residents. The cruiser "Berwick" has left Honkong to replace the "Suffolk" at Shanghai.—B. O. W.

### MORE REFUGEES FROM NANKING.

—: o :—

U. S. Cruiser And Seven Destroyers Leave For Shanghai.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Shanghai.—More refugees are arriving from Nanking. Local defences are rapidly being strengthened as also the defences of the International settlements.

Manila.—The United States cruiser "Pittsburgh" and seven destroyers have left for Shanghai.—Reuter.

## *BUSY WEEK AT LAHORE.*

—:o:—

### *More Than 40 Conferences.*

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

Christmas week will the busiest week Lahore has ever witnessed. Apart from the Annual session of the A. I. C. C. there will be over 40 All-Indian conferences, the names of some of which are now available. They are: States Subjects' Conference, the Social Conference, the Musicians Conference, the Kirti Kisan Conference, the Jatpat Torak Conference, the Library Conference, the Seva Dal Conference, the Punjab and Frontier Hindu Conference, the Students Convention, the Paracha Conference, the Mahabir Dal Conference, the Temperance Confeence, the Theistic Conference, the Convention of Religions, the Political sufferers Conference, the Cow Conference, the Chemists and Druggists Conference, the Teachers' Conference, the Akali Conference, the Naujawan Sabha Conference, and the Sanatan Dharma Women's Cnoference. On the sports side, there will be races, polo tournaments, horse show, dog show, cricket, hockey, golf and dances.—A. P.

### CONGRESS ART EXHIBITION.

Bombay Artists Invited.

Mr.. Kanaiyalal Vakil writes:—The Lahore Congress Exhibition Committee, in a telegram received by me yesterday, requests the artists in Bombay to send at an early date their paintings, drawings, sculptures, architectural and art-crafts designs for the Art Exhibition to be opened in Lahore during the sessions of the Congress. The Congress Committee will, particularly, appreciate artistic work, for the Exhibition from the ladies in Bombay interested in and acquainted with such work. As the Exhibition is meant to attract and focuss nation-wide attention on the encouragement and advancement of Indian art, the artists in the city and the Presidency will, I am sure, respond cordially to the invitation from the Exhibition Committee. They may communicate for further information with the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee at Lahore.

### Dr. P. C. Roy To Open.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

It is understood that Dr. P. C. Roy has consented to open the Congress Exhibition on the 20th of December.

The Demonstration Section promises to be a great source of attraction The Delhi Pottery Works, the Katrak Hosiery Works, Bombay, the Bahionk Dokan, Perfumers, and others are giving demonstrations of their processes of manufacture.

The All-India Spinners' Association have sent their experts to organise their sections. Among the firms which participate in the Exhibition, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, the Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company of Bombay, the Khadi Pratisthan of Calcutta, the Punjab Pulp and Paper Mill, the Nairi Grass Works promise to be particularly interesting—Free Press.

## YOUTH LEAGUE SECRETARY ARRESTED.

—:o:—

### Charged With Sedition.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Mr. Sailendranath Ray, Secretary, All Bengal Youth Association was arrested this afternoon on a charge of sedition on a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Tippera in connection with a speech delivered at Tippera Youth Conference held in October last.

Later he was released on bail. His case will come up on January 6th.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

## AUCTION SALES.

### MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th December 1229 at 1 p.m. (S.T., Messrs. MENESSE & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of surplus New and old Serviceable and Unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, and Steel Barrels; Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish tins, packing cases, crates, K. O. tins, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron, Staves of Casks, Leather, Rubber and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes; Beaters, Hammers, Augers, Locks, Steel Files, Empty Cement bags, Dynamos, Electric materials, Bolts and Nuts, Zinc, Felts, oil cloth, Lubricator machines, W. C. Water tank, Old Vices bench of sorts, Lamps, Wheels, Iron and steel round and flat bars, Angles, Channels, Petrol storage Tank, Lavatory fittings, Rope Manilla, Furniture, Gas fittings Brass and Copper Materials, Telephone materials, Fire extinguishers, and sundry other stores:

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale falling which ground rent will be charged by the Railway.

MENESSE & CO.


DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price List.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Jamnagar (Kathiawar)



ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Widow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0 Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.



SUGAR VERY CHEAP

Icing Sugar at Rs. 17. Big Crystals at Rs. 13. Small Grains Crystals at Rs. 10-12, Castor at Rs. 11-8, packed all in 82 lbs patent bags, white suggar No. 1 quality at Rs. 9-8 for 82 lbs. Ask for free samples with one anna stmap to S. SINGHA, 111, Radhabazar, Calcutta.



FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930), size, 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kavitaj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.


# INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

## Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

### BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

| | Arrivals | Bombay Padtar. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandwala Bales | 1,000 | 275/77 |
| Ujjain ,, | 300 | 319/25 |
| Indore ,, | 300 | 243/68 |
| Rutlam ,, | 100 | 325/55 |
| Yeotmal ,, | 800 | 280/82 |
| Senabad ,, | 200 | 278/80 |
| Bir ,, | 200 | 278/80 |
| Buranpur ,, | 200 | 280 |
| Amalner ,, | 400 | 262/65 |
| Dhulia ,, | 400 | 270/72 |
| Chopda ,, | 100 | 262/64 |
| Nagpur ,, | 400 | 280/82 |
| Lyallpur (Sind American) ,, | 150 | 335/37 |
| ,, (Deshi) ,, | 400 | 330/35 |
| Onkara ,, | 400 | 332/35 |
| Abohar ,, | 400 | —— |
| Tandalianwala ,, | 100 | —— |
| Chandoshi ,, | 75 | —— |
| Arvi ,, | 70 | 290/95 |
| Rajputana Gin ,, | — | 215/20 |
| Khandesh ,, | — | 255/65 |
| Bengal U. P. — | — | 212/18 |
| Amraoti ,, | 500 | 260/65 |
| Dhamangaon ,, | 200 | 260/62 |
| Barsi Kururwadi — | — | 260/85 |
| Nanded — | — | 315/35 |
| Parbani — | — | 285/300 |
| Ahmednagar — | — | 258/60 |
| Jalna — | — | 262/67 |
| Bijapur — | — | 262/67 |
| Mathia — | — | 248/50 |
| Ganga Khed Bales | 200 | 275/80 |
| Latur ,, | — | 285/90 |
| Kudchi — | — | 300/305 |
| Wardha Carts | 800 | 275/80 |
| Wun ,, | 800 | 280/85 |
| Pandharkawda ,, | 450 | 280/82 |

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

## New York Futures 20 To 8 Points Lower.

### SOUTHERN SELLING AFTER BUREAU REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The New York Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of 4 points and awaited the preliminary Bureau report. The report was issued at noon and the session was temporarily stopped to digest Government findings. The report came out with an estimate of this seasons cotton crop of 14,919,000 Bales against 15,009,000 Bales at the end of the last month. The ginnings were 12,858,000 Bales against last report of 11,898,000 Bales. The yield per acre is said to be 155.3 lbs. against 154.1 lbs. last month The revised estimat of the acreage was 45,981,000 acres. The picked area will not be known till May 1930. Comparative figures during the past seasons were as under:—

| | Dec. 1 Estimate. | Final crop. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929-30 | 14919000 | ? | ? |
| 1928-29 | 14373000 | 14478000 | 152.9 |
| 1927-28 | 12789000 | 12955000 | 154.5 |
| 1926-27 | 18618000 | 17977000 | 182.6 |
| 1925-26 | 15603000 | 16104000 | 167.2 |

The area picked last season was 45341000 acres, 40138000 acres in 1927 and 47087000 acres in 1926 and 46053000 acres in 1925.

As a face value of the above figures there is nothing bearish in them but the market is without any support. Except small upward spirits this year, cotton prices kept on sagging from the highest level reacted during the month of March. Thus the bull operators had no chance and all attepts to raise prices met wth a permature collapse. All right thinking cotton operators kept on advising buying but the speculative element in the United States of America never cared to enter cotton market. Thus the market was left to itself. The general belief gained ground that should the Government in its estimate of the crop as of December 1st which figure can be considered as practically representing the total of this year's yield, fall short of 15 million bales, confidence in higher values may be restored and a better feeling generally within the trade will be encountered. However the trade is called upon to absorb increased hedge offerings. To what extent this hedge selling will affect prices, it is difficult to foretell. It has created general bearish sentiment and has greatly shaken the confidence of not only buyers of the raw material, but also of its products. Without aggressive support from trade sources, still lower prices will undoubtedly be recorded. However, in view of the fact that the price of the commodity is the greatest stimulus for increased consumption. Taking normal conditions for the basis of calculations, the supply and demand situation is evenly balanced.

The report was construed bearish and was followed by heavy liquidation and Southern hedge selling. Prices closed at a decline of 20 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 17.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 21 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices declined 22 points to 16.98c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points and was quoted 9 points down after report. There was partial recovery and the market closed at a decline of 3 to 1 points.

Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 9.64 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 9 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 14.60. Empire cotton futures declined 4 to 3 points with January 9.16 and March 9.24.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 17.40 (10-53 a.m.), lowest 17.07 (2-42 p.m.)

Bureau Report:—Crop 14,919,000 bales, yield per acre 155.3 lbs. Ginned 12,858,000 bales."

Liverpool:—"Owing large percentage untenderable, would rather buy."

Grunning:—"Report considered colburless. Our opinion is that considerable decline is improbable. Market would have been better but for the decline in the Stock Exchange."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friend:—

5-10 P. M:—"Bureau Report is about as expected. Do not think market will change much either way."

### NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 9.

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 17.30 |
| March | 17.57 |
| May | 17.83 |

New York 11-45 a.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 17.29 |
| March | 17.56 |
| May | 17.82 |

### NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 17.09 | —.17 |
| March | 17.36 | —.19 |
| May | 17.62 | —.20 |
| July | 17.76 | —.19 |
| October | 17.66 | —.03 |
| Middling Spot | 17.20 | —.20 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 9.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U S Ports | 48,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 13,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 23,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| December | | 9.27 —.04 |
| January | 9.29 | 9.30 —.03 |
| February | | 9.31 —.03 |
| March | 9.37 | 9.38 —.03 |
| April | | 9.39 —.03 |
| May | 9.46 | 9.47 —.03 |
| June | | 9.47 —.03 |
| July | 9.50 | 9.52 —.02 |
| August | | 9.50 —.02 |
| September | | 9.47 —.02 |
| October | 9.43 | 9.44 —.02 |
| November | | 9.43 —.01 |
| December | | 9.42 —.01 |
| January, 1931 | | 9.42 —.01 |
| Middling Spot | | 9.64 —.03 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 5,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 100 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 13.82 | —.10 |
| March | 14.02 | —.09 |
| May | 14.20 | —.09 |
| July | 14.38 | —.09 |
| November | 14.49 | —.10 |
| December | 14.49 | —.10 |
| Sakellaridis F G F Spot | 14.60 | |

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 9.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 Quality) Spot 19 1/4

# Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

In due response to over-night decline of 20 points on the New York Cotton Exchange, the local market opened at Rs. 316-8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was scattered covering and prices hardened to Rs. 317-8, but later on ruled quiet on long liquidation. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 9 points, but later cables showed a further decline of 2 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach A-M 316-4.
Fine M G Oomra D-J 265-4.
Fine M G Oomra March 273-8.
Fine M G Oomra May 278.
F G M G Bengal D-J 213.
F G M G Bengal March 222-4.
F G M G Bengal May 228-8.

### ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Bengal 213 D./J.
Bengal 222 March.
Bengal 228 May.
Broach 316 A./M.
Oomra 267 D./J.
Oomra 274 March.
Oomra 279 May.

### SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 226 | 221 | 216 | 210 |
| Sind | 231 | 226 | 221 | 215 |
| Punjab | 226 | 221 | 216 | 210 |
| Rajputana | 226 | 221 | 216 | 210 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 274 | 269 | 264 | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 289 | 284 | 279 | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 281 | 276 | 271 | |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

100 R. D. Tata & Co. Aligarh 225 3/4
100 Do. Do. 224 3/4
100 Do. Hingoli 272
100 E. Spinner & Co. Khamgaon 273 1/2
300 Do. Veravul 257
200 Phoenix Mill Bengal 223/226
100 B. Karshandas Hansi 227
100 C. V. Jagjivan Bodvad 279 1/2
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Arandol 265
100 Bombay & Co. Khamgaon 273 1/2
100 Volkart Bros. Dhulia 217
100 Nisho & Co. Shawdha 264
100 Moon Mill Aligarh 229

### INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | 5.65 |
| Scinde Fine | 5.90 |
| Scinde Superfine | 6.15 |
| Bengal Good | 5.40 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 5.65 |
| Bengal Fine | 5.90 |
| Oomra Good | 6.65 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 6.95 |
| Oomra Fine | 7.25 |
| Broach Fully Good | 7.65 |
| Broach Fine | 7.90 |
| Broach Superfine | 8.15 |

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 9.

Demand Bills 487.81

### LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1/2.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 27/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1/4 per cent.

### LONDON EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.38 1/2 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.09 1/2 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.87 |
| T T Madrid on London | Closed |
| T T Milan on London | 93.24 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.12 |
| T T Paris on London | 124.04 |
| T T London on Prague | 164.56 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 9.

Cottonseed Bombay ton £8-5 Dec/Jan S'ment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton £17-2-6 Dec/Jan S'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton £18-15 Dec/Jan S'ment Sellers.

### LIMITED.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed Calcutta ton £22-17-6 Dec S'ment Sellers. £20-15 April S'ment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata ton £19-7-6 Dec/Jan S'ment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton £23-2-6 Dec S'ment Sellers.

### LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt 39/7-1/2 Jan/Apr Delivery Paid and Further Buyers. 37/6 May/Aug Delivery Paid.

# Money Market.

—:o:—

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Feby.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York 4.88 3/8 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 15/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 9th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 9th inst.
London/Italy 93.25 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 7th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 11/16 7th inst. 22 5/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 11/16 7th inst. 22 3/8 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 7/8 7th inst. 49 3/4 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 25/32 per cent. 7th inst. 4 27/32 per cent. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4 25/32 per cent 7th inst. 4 3/4 per cent. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal. 3 mos 5 per cent. 6 mos 5 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. No special feature. Very little doing.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3 Months Discouns 4 27/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 3 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £18 5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £125.
National Bank £46.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £85.
Conversion Loan £74.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £100 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £49 3/4.
Indian Loan 3 p.c. Sterling Loan 52.
Indian Loan 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £61.
Consols £52 1/4.
War Loan 5 p.c. £99 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91 3/8.

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 9.

Silver—No special feature. Very little doing. Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 22 5/8 |
| Forward | 22 5/8 |

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Dec. close at s 9/2 1/4d. 2d.
Mar. close at s 9/9d. 2d.
May close at s 9/11 3/8d. 2-1/8d.
Wheat Chivago Market:
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.22-1/4 2-5/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.29-1/4 3-1/4.
May per bushel dol. 1.33-3/4 2-3/4.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Feb. 19.35—10.
Mar. 19.40—15.
Chicago cables wheat small decline in visible supply, disappointing corn larger receipts.

### LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 8d.

# LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

## Attempt To Depress Values.

### SHIPPERS SELLING.

FRAN. COR. Dec. 10

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The local produce market ruled quiet and shippers are selling freely with a view to depress prices.

GROUNDNUTS.

On groundnuts exchange there were large offering by big shipping firms and about 8,000 Candys were sold. It is said that an attempt is being to depress prices. Bombay Bold quality was sold at Rs. 10/5. Arrivals are small and demand is quiet. Europe advices are also quiet.

LINSEED.

Linseed market is quiet but stead and spot business is reported at Rs. 13/8. December delivery also done at Rs. 13/8.

CASTORSEED.

This section is keeping quiet and big export houses were reported selling freely and some 4,000 Candys were sold. Ready prices are about Rs. 9/14 to Rs. 9/15.

COTTON SEED.

An attempt is being made to depress prices and ready seeds are sold at about Rs. 4-2-6 to Rs. 4/3. There is absence of demand and the market feels the want of support.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,204 |
| Linseed | 2,837 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds | 665 |
| Gingellyseeds | 512 |
| Poppyseeds | 90 |
| Groundnuts | 34,802 |
| Castorseeds | 228 |
| Rice | 7,590 |
| Myrabollams | 2,996 |
| Cottonseeds | 28,041 |
| Gram | 22 |
| Joowar | 362 |
| Barley | 59 |
| Bajree | 1,523 |
| Coal | 4,45 9ons. |

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Our Market has ruled dull today both in respect of Ready as well Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14/6 per cwt d
Transhipment Rs. 7/11 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Nizam Rs. 7/10/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment November Rs. 7/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 7/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 7/9 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 7/9/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Dull.

### LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

| Names | Latest Prices. |
|---|---|
| Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. | 0 8 6 |
| London Tin Syndicate Ordy. | 1 18 9 |
| Nundydroog Co. Ordy. | 1 15 6 |
| Associated Electrical Industries Ord. | 1 7 0 |
| Attock Oil | 1 17 6 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 1 4 6 |
| Underground Electric Railways | 1 1 6 |
| Electric Supply Corpn. | 2 7 3 |
| Snia Viscosa | 0 13 6 |
| Beira Railways | 1 2 9 |
| Calico Printers | 0 16 0 |
| Marconi International Marine | 2 7 6 |
| Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn. | 5 1 3 |
| James Finlay Ord. | 4 8 9 |
| General Elec. Ord. | 2 7 3 |
| London and Thames Heaven Oil Wharves | 3 12 6 |
| West Rand Consolidated Mines | 0 5 4½ |
| International Railways of C. America Ord. dol | 28 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 1 6 6 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 6 9 |
| Soudan Plantations Syndicate | 3 16 10½ |
| British S. Africa (Chartered) | 1 18 3 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ordy. | 0 9 3 |
| African Asbestos Trust. | 0 3 9 |

Market quiet and unsettled.
Stock of rubber in London. 53,431
Increase on week. 893

### THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 513 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110. per ton.

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63lb Parcels 46/3 Loading Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63lb Cargoes 46/9 Dec/Jan S'ment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 46-9 Loading for Calcutta Paid on same day.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Nominal

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December | 16.92 | —.21 |
| January | 17.02 | —.22 |
| Middling Spot | 16.92 | —.22 |

# BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Dec. 10.

London Ready 22/10
London Forward 22/10
China Op. 2/2/15 Clo. 2/2/12
America 49/8
Ready 51/7
Magsar Op. 51/5 Clo. 51/4
Posh Op. 51/6 Clo. 51/6
Maha Op. 51/7 Clo. 51/7
Tejimandi Magsar /5/
Posh /11/
Maha 1/1/

### GOLD.

Ready 21/9/
Magsar 21/8/6
Posh 21/8/3
N. City 21/10/6
N. Monor 21/10/3

### STOCKS & SHARES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The local Stock Exchange remained closed to-day on account of clearing work.

### THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/2 Lowest Rs. 49/11/3 Closing Rs. 49/12.
Gronudnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 52/7/6 Lowest Rs. 52/ Closing Rs. 52/1

### JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Dec per cwt Sellers 11|1-1/2
Jan-Mar per cwt Sellers 11|3
Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Dec per cwt Sellers 11|2-3/4
Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Dec per cwt Sellers 11|3-1/4

### LONDON METALS.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 9.

Copper Braziers £92 1/2.
Yellow Metal £69 1/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £19 1/4 Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £12 5/8.
Tin English Ingots £178 3/4.


THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance June 1929

*Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—*

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.



SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10 per carat. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM GRIFTH & CO. (B.C.)
Post Box 1230, Madras—G.P.O.


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## SHIPPING.

### P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 14 Dec. | Viceroy of India | ALL | 19,649 |
| 21 „ | Rawalpindi* | | 16,611 |
| 28 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | VESSELS | 11,518 |
| 1930 | | | 16,572 |
| 4 Jan. | Narkunda x | | 16,601 |
| 11 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,568 |
| 18 „ | Rajputana* | | 16,650 |
| 25 „ | Ranchi .. | | 20,847 |
| 1 Feb. | Mooltan x .. | | 10,954 |
| 8 „ | Morea .. | | 10,946 |
| 15 „ | Mantua* .. | NOW SAIL | |
| 22 „ | Viceroy of India | | 19,000 |
| | | | 20,837 |
| 1 Mar. | Maloja x .. | | 11,518 |
| 8 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | DIRECT | 10,902 |
| 15 „ | Rasmak@ .. | | 16,601 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,088 |
| 29 „ | Naldera x .. | | 16,650 |
| 5 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,619 |
| 12 „ | Rawalpindi* | FROM | 10,946 |
| 17 „ | Morea(Extra) | | 10,602 |
| 19 „ | Razmak .. | | 11,000 |
| 25 „ | Malwa* .. | | 16,572 |
| 26 „ | Narkunda* .. | BOMBAY | |
| 3 May. | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,648 |
| 10 „ | Rajputana* .. | WITHOUT | 16,568 |
| 17 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 24 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 31 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 7 June | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 14 „ | Comorin .. | TRAN- | 15,132 |
| 21 „ | Maloja .. | SHIPMENT | 20,837 |
| 28 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,857 |
| 5 July | Ranpura* .. | | 16,601 |
| 12 „ | Malwa .. | AT | 11,000 |
| 19 „ | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 26 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 2nd Aug | Morea .. | ADEN | 10,946 |
| 9th „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 16th „ | Narkunda x .. | | 16,578 |
| 23rd „ | Razmak .. | | 10,852 |
| 30th „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,567 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea .. | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction .. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .. | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**
**BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.**
**With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.**

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 16th Dec. .. | Dumana .. | 8,423 |
| 1930 | | |
| 3rd Apr. .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 24th „ .. | Dumana .. | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth. A | £64 | £112 |
| B | £56 | £105 |
| C | £50 | £93 |

## SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 4th Dec. | Mirzapore * | Straits China & Japan. | |
| 6th Dec. | Mooltan .. | Australia. | |
| 20th „ | Mantua .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. | |
| About | | | |
| 21st „ | Kidderpore* | Straits China & Japan | |
| 28th „ | Hi eizan Maru * | Straits & Japan | |
| 1930 | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 17th „ | Macedonia. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. | |
| 31st „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 14th Feb. | Rawalpindi. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan | |
| 28th „ | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 28th Mar. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 25th April | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 9th May | Ranpura .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan | |
| 23rd „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 6th June | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan | |
| 20th June | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 4th July | Rajputana . | Colombo Straits China & Japan. | |
| 18th July | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 1st Aug | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |
| 15th „ | Comorin .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 29th „ | Malwa .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle .. .. | £74 |
| To Adelaide .. .. | £76 |
| To Melbourne .. .. | £78 |
| To Sydney .. .. | £80 |
| To Brisbane .. .. | £82 |
| To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney .. | £100 |

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 11th Dec | Barjora .. | Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports. | |
| 13th Dec. | Varsova .. | Basrah via Karachi | |
| 14th Dec. | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandva'. | |
| 16th Dec. | Vita .. | K[illegible] via [illegible]bunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi, | |
| 18th Dec. | Karoa . | East & South Africa. | |
| 20th „ | Eilora .. | Mombasa | |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY

## SHIPPING.

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 2 Dec, | 14 Dec. |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .. .. | @25 Dec. |
| *Tokiva Maru .. | 62 | 16 Dec. | 30 „ |
| Tokushima Maru | 5976 | 21 Dec. | 4 Jan. |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10308 | .. .. | @ 8 Jan. |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 Dec | 13 Jan |
| Tasmania Maru .. | 4105 | 2 Jan. | 15 „ |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .. .. | @ 22 „ |
| Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 15 Jan. | 25 Jan. |
| Yoneya Maru .. | 5274 | 19 Jan. | 31 „ |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 12 Dec. | 29 Dec. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | 26 Dec. | 12 Jan. |
| Suwa Maru .. | 11000 | 9 Jan. | 26 Jan. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hong-kong | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maiden | |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 5 Jan. | 2 Jan. |
| Tenyo Maru .. | 22000 | 23 Jan. | 29 Jan. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

## BANKING.

### Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed .. | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up .. | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 23,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also, undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.


# Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

# Congress Number

of

# "Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

**The Art Section** will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

**The Front Page** will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

## Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited dvertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.


## BANKING.

### Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 86,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.
A.G. GRAY,
Manager.


WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
**For Your Clothes**
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Arnijo Fernandes & Co
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY


## BANKING.

### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 106,500,00 |

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Jansie |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Scattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonosek |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San-Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasski | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsan |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted
I. WASHIO.
Manager.


INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
**B. L. Thosar,** ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22997.


## INSURANCE.


Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga
**THE HINDU MUTUAL**
LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
*For particulars apply to:—*
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
*AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.*

**East AND West** INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
Severa new attractive plans.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

**Western India** LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified ENGINEER with vast experience and with up-to-date knowledge with special experience of Turbine working, to act as an adviser to a firm which has got large plants under its management. Pay upto Rs. 1,500/- per mensem. Only highly qualified men with great experience need apply to Box No. 2406 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R2049

WANTED for a large Cotton Mill, up-Country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33235

WANTED.—Two SLASHER SIZING MACHINES, Cylinders 7 and 5 feet respectively and to take Weavers Beam upto 60" width. Apply Box No. 2410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T 33233

WANTED.—A competent experienced COTTON PURCHASER for a big up-country mill. Apply sharp with testimonials, mentioning least salary acceptable, Box No. 2413, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33243.

**WANTED.**

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

### THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in the equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Building, Calcutta.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—An ELECTRICIAN or ELECTRIC ENGINEER, and a Wireless Telegraph Operator on decent salary. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R2055

WANTED—AGENTS and CHIEF AGENTS on liberal terms for different Cities in Central India and Rajputana for a leading life office of Bombay. Personal interview essential. Apply with testimonials to the ORGANIZING SUPERINTENDENT, C/o The Postmaster, Gwalior, Central India.

A 33208

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONTRACT TO BE GIVEN for collecting rent of Pathanwadi, situated in Peeru Havaldar's Gullee near Baboola Tank. See Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed, Managing Trustee, Minara Masjid, in his Office, Memanwada Road, end of Attar Gullee.

R2053

BEST and CHEAPEST: X'MAS CARDS. Birthday Cards, Children's Books 1930. Annuals, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Novels, Periodicals, Fashion Books, Autograph Books. KING & CO., Fort, Bombay.

T R2044

## EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—**

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

**CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**
**BIHAR AND ORISSA.**

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal of the Patna Veterinary College which will open in July 1930. The Officer will be subordinate to the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, and will be required to teach medicine and supervise the Cattle Farm attached to the college. An M. R. C. V. S. who has undergone a post-graduate course and has had actual experience of teaching will be given preference. Wide knowledge of cattle in health and disease is necessary.

2. The terms are as stated below:—

FOR A CONTRACT OFFICER.

Pay.—Rs. 1,200-50-1,500, plus sterling overseas pay £30/ a month for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, plus an allowance of Rs. 150/ a month for looking after the farm and free residence.

The Officer will be on 7 years' contract terminable at six months notice on either side which may be renewed by agreement. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special provident fund. First class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for vacation services.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE I.V.S.

Grade pay of Rs. 1000/ a month whichever is greater, plus sterling overseas pay £30/ for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, an allowance of Rs. 150/ per mensem for taking charge of the farm and free residence. Other terms as for I.V.S. Officers.

3. Applications will be received up to the 15th January 1930, and should be addressed to the Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Department, Patna, Bihar.

33217

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

**THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.**

Certificates for 30 Ordinary Share Nos. O. 32828|47, 55436|45, and 13, Deffered Shares Nos. D. 1150, 1195, 1265, 3410, 3467, 3851|52, 4296, 4307|8, 4344|45, 17169, of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Standing in the name of Gurmukhrai, Sukhanand, have been LOST OR MISPLACED. All persons having any claim towards or against the said shares are requested to notify their claim to the above Company at their registered office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date of this notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificates will be issued to Gurmukhrai Sukhanand.

2056

**THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.**

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1930, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing an account laid before them showng the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also for determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 29th day of Novr. 1929.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
CHANDULAL V. DIVAN.
Liquidators.

33237

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.**

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 40 LAKHS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY BUILDINGS, ETC.

**Due 19th December, 1929.**

AS previously notified in June, 1929, Debenture-holders are informed that IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, have been appointed AGENTS of the CORPORATION for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 19th December, 1929, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

(Sd.) A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay.

33189

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.**

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 sq. yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plans of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

32393

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHAV DINKERRAO MORE, late of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing near Foras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai SARASWATIBAI, widow of the deceased, residing near Foras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary
& Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 7th day of December, 1929.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

33248

## AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BUILDINGS, STABLES, CHAWLS ETC.) AT MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re:Estate of the late Mr. Mishari, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

All that piece of Foras free-hold tenure land together with messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Morland Road, admeasuring about 14708 sq. yards, bearing Collectors Old Nos. 174, etc., New No. A-1000, etc., Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3567, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under "E" WARD Nos. 3820 to 3822 (2), Street Nos. 7-8-9-9A and bounded on the North partly by the property of Revered Cannon Ledgard and partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha, on the South partly by the land belonging to Juma Mosque, partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha, partly by the property of Mudon Shet, and partly by the property known as "Dubash Wadi," on the West partly by Morland Road, partly by the property of the Trustees of Juma Mosque, partly by the property of Revrend Cannon Ledgard and partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha and on the East partly by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Stable Co. and partly by the property of the late Mr. Esmailji Ebrahimji Nugree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

Under instruction from the Official Liquidators of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) and in exercise of the powers granted to them by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on Saturday, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Household furniture such as dinning table, chairs, side-board, dinner waggon, meat-safe, cupboards, tables, dressing chest of drawers, easy chair, teapoy, bedsteads, table fans refrigerator, glass and crockery-rware, etc. etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK'S RUN.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First Talking Picture:—
**THE IRON MASK**
SEQUEL TO
THREE MUSKETEERS
Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme—Animate in Spirit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
**THE HEART OF MARYLAND.**
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO.
SHE WILL THRILL YOU.
and hold you in the romantic spell of her golden beauty as never before.
A Warner Bros. Picture.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
TWICE NIGHTLY 6 AND 9-30 P.M.
The Prince of Mystifyers
**CHEFALO**
Supported by The
MAGDA PALERMO
MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

**IMPERIAL CINEMA**
LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK.
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS.
Super Love drama.
**"The Lovers"**
featuring
Miss SHANTA KUMARI AND Mr. KHALIL AHMED.
Supported by many famous stars.
Written by Mr. Dave.
Directed by Mr. NANDLAL.
Our patrons must witness this picture with their families because there is something to adopt for young and old for their social and worldly life to make it more happy.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
BEST SHOW OF THE CITY.
SURYA FILM CO. (Bangalore).
Presents.
Second marvelous Production.
**The Choice of a Bride**
Tealmij MASTER BACKU
Mr. BAKRE, Mr. PAWAR, Miss LAXMI.
in the chief Roll.
Beautiful gigantic fight and daring stunts with exciting Plot are extraordinary. Hot climax from start to finish.
Also
STAGE DANCES.
By Miss Kamal Kumari.
with sweet song and music.
TIME AS USUAL.
**Krishna Cinema**
DUBASH THEATRE.
New Chani Road.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**
Gala Premier Friday at 9-45 P. M.
**Carl Laemmle's Talking and Singing Triumph!**
Laura La Plante
*As MAGNOLIA touching top peaks of emotion*
Joseph Schildkraut
*As RAVENAL gambler, and wastrel exceptionally effective*
IN

Embellished with Music, Ornamented with Song, its tempo in rhythm with the heart beats of the world!

**TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!**

**WHITE CITY**
BAZARGATE STREET, OPPOSITE MINT, FORT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.
GRAND CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFT
Rs. 1,000
The first Christmas and New Year gift of Rs. 250, was presented to Mr. CHHAGANLAL S. MEHTA of Maljee Building, Vadgadi, on Monday Night, the 9th December.
The next Christmas and New Year Gift of Rs. 250 is now in the Window of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Road, and will be presented at the "White City" on Monday Night, the 16th December, 1929.
DAILY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

Don't miss the opportunity to hear the songs of well-known Singer Mrs. Hirabai who plays the part as Saubhadra in the Drama of Saubhadra.
Our New Drama "SADHAVI-MIRABAI" will be staged shortly
**NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA**
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.
Wednesday, 11-12-29 at 8-30 P.M.
**SAUBHADRA**
Arjun—Prof. SURESH BABOO
Krishna—SAWAI GANDHARVA
Saubhadra—Mrs. HIRABAI,
Rukmini—Mrs. KAMALABAI
Saturday, 14-12-29 at 8-30 P.M,
New Drama
**"MANAPAMAN"**
Dhairyadhar:—SAWAI GANDHARVA.
Laxmidhar: Mr. SOHANI.
Bhamini: Mrs. KAMALA BAI"
SUNDAY 15-12-29 at 3 P. M.
**SAUBHADRA**
Arjun— SURESH BABOO,
Krishna—SAWAI GANDHARWA.
Saubhadra,—Mrs, HIRABAI.
Rukamini—Mrs. KAMALABAI.
Tickets can be had from the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.

**THE GLOBE**
SANDHURST ROAD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Fri.. Matinee 3-30 p.m.
To-night & This Week
**"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"**
2nd Instalment
Further Six Reels
with
Francis Ford, Joe Bonnomo, Rosemary Theby, Grace Cunard, Sheldon Lewis, Francis Ford, Jr. and a notable cast
A most sensational Serial of the year
Also showing 4 Reels of Comics.

**THE CAPITOL**
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BETTY BALFOUR
IN
CHAMPAGNE
A Picture of the Finest Vintage!

**THE RIALTO**
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M
BY POPULAR DEMAND!

# DUMMY DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES.

## EFFORTS AT REMOVAL OF DRAWBACKS.

### Ambition Of Shareholders' Association.

Evidence was given on behalf of the Board of Shareholders' Association before the Royal Commission on Indian Labour by Principal Sohrab R. Davar and Mr. J. J. Kapadia:—

Questioned by the Chairman, Principal Davar said: The Association was started last year and had a membership of 503. It came into existence for two reasons, first to watch and protect the interests of shareholders, and secondly to promote the interests of industry in general in Bombay. The Association was of opinion that labour should be engaged by "the Officer-in-charge of the Mill as was done outside Bombay.

Chairman: By official in connection with recruiting of Labour, what do you mean?

Principal Davar: I mean the Manager of the Mill, and the jobber.

Chairman: What sort of Works Council do you suggest?

A.: I should suggest Works Council in different mills, representing 50 per cent. each of labour and management on the same footing as Whitley Councils in force in England.

Chairman: Is your Association satisfied that these Councils are working satisfactorily?

A.: Yes, we think they will be eminently suited to our country.

WANTED INDEPENDENT EXPERTS.

Chairman: You recommend technical experts? What would be the nature of that expert?

A.: We should prefer an independent expert on whom both the Management and Labour could rely for impartial guidance and advice, particularly in connection with the capacity of men, capacity of machines, etc., in fixing wages.

Chairman: Would an impartial Government official answer the purpose?

A.: That would do well if the expert is carefully selected.

Chairman: You do not object to high wages being paid to workmen provided they are efficient?

A.: On the contrary, my Association would prefer that the workmen should get higher wages by raising their standard of living, improving their efficiency and lowering the cost of production. They should be made to realise that higher wages can only be obtained in industrial countries on that footing.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: Do you insist on picketing being entirely stopped, in spite of the fact that the Assembly did not want that to be done?

Mr. Kapadia: That is hardly a fair question, because the Assembly has not decided on that issue. In the Select Committee, there was some sort of compromise.

LESSONS OF LAST RIOTS.

A.: I may add that the last riots have conclusively proved that with illiterate labour in our country, peaceful picketing is unfortunately impossible. We must wait for that ideal until our organizations are sufficiently educated to realise what it means.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee: Do you know that Managing Agents are absolutely necessary for financing of Mills and that Banks do not advance money in Bombay without the signatures of the Managing Agents?

A.: That position is very much exaggerated.

Mr. Kapadia: As a matter of fact, the represeniative of the Mill-owners' Association, Mr. Saklatwala, had actually admitted before the Tariff Board that the Imperial Bank advanced money without the signature of the Managing Agents.

A.: The Tariff Board has also held that it was easy to finance, as far as Banks are concerned in normal times. The only difficulty was abnormal times. In these abnormal times, the Managing Agency has proved entirely incapable of financing industries. All that they have done is to utilise the reserve fund of a strong company to finance the weak company under the same Agency, with disastrous results. They have gone so far as to even borrow money on the credit of a strong company under their Agency to lend to a weak company which they could not finance out of their pocket.

CASES OF WEAK COMPANIES.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee: Would you prefer a weak company to go into liquidation?

A.: I should prefer that a weak company should be taken into liquidation and shareholders' money recovered as far as may be rather than risk the chances of placing more than one company into liquidation, by bringing down the strong company under these manipulations.

Mr. Kapadia: The greatest drawback is that one Managing Agent has a large number of companies under him, with the result that he is not able to finance them in times of trouble, because there is only one coffer out of which such a large number of companies are to be financed.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla: Would you prefer one Managing Agency Firm managing one or two companies only?

A.: My Association will have no objection to that as it would be a great improvement. Of course, that Firm should concentrate only on its work as a Managing Agent and should not do any other business. Particularly it should not deal in commodities which the companies under its Agency require, such as machinery, coal, cotton, etc.

Chairman: Would you object to the Managing Director and the Board of Directors managing a company?

A.: That would be the best condition which we should like to have applied to all companies. A full-time Managing Director assisted by an independent Board of Directors.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Chairman: What would you want to do with the Managing Agencies, should they be dissolved?

A.: We should realise that Managing Agency Firm with present vested interests could not be dissolved with a stroke of pen. We do not wish any injustice or hardship to any of them. All my Association would desire is to see that legislation must stop formation of future companies under Managing Agents and as far as present companies under Agencies are concerned they should relinquish their control gradually as their present contracts are worked out. Their option to renew the contracts should not be permitted. That would be at least an ideal position and could be arrived at without much loss, hardship or injustice. That is of course the view of my Managing Committee.

Mr. Kapadia: Under the present Agency system, the Board of Directors are more or less dummies, as Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia has stated in his evidence before the Tariff Board. The whole power under the Articles is concentrated in the hands of the Managing Agents.

Chairman: As the Association of Shareholders, I hope that you will take steps to see that some of these drawbacks are remedied.

WORK DONE IN ONE YEAR.

A.: We have a standing of one year only, and we have already appointed a Special Committee for Company Law amendment and have sent a number of suggestions for Company Law reform in that direction.

Chairman: I wish that you will be able to successfully remove many of these drawbacks.

A.: That is our ambition.

Chairman: Why don't you as shareholders exercise your rights at your meetings, with a view to see these evils remedied?

A.: You are aware, Sir, that the theory of law does not fit in with practice. The Managing Agency system reserves for itself one-quarter number of shares so that a special resolution is impossible.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee: Does it not mean that the Agents have a substantial capital in the Company?

A.: Unfortunately that is not so, because I have in mind a company whose name I do not wish to disclose which has issued 70 per cent. ordinary shares at Rs. 200 each amounting to more than a crore and 30 per cent. founders' shares at Rs. 4 each which are not bought, but allotted as fully paid to the founders. You can thus easily control the whole Company without having invested much. That is the weakness of the Company Act which can be easily manipulated under an Agency.

## MADRAS LABOUR UNION.

—:o:—

### Disaffiliates From A. I. T. U. Congress.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

At a meeting of the Madras Labour Union to-night, the decision of the Executive Committee to disaffiliate the Union from the All-India Trade Union Congress was unanimously ratified. Mr. B. Shiva Rao declared that it was impossible to allow the Trade Union Congress to commit Trade Unions in the country to a policy gravely detrimental to the interests of the working classes. The meeting also resolved to seek affiliation to the All-India Trades Union Federation.—A. P.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

"Building a Better City" series of lectures: Opening lecture, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Municipal Commissioner Mr. A. R. Dalal on "Municipality and the Citizens", 6 p.m. Governor to inaugurated the series.

19th Ordinary General Meeting of Siddley Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd., Yusuf Building, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 12.

Improvement Trust, Corporation Hall, 3-10 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, opening by H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, 5 p.m.

THE FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB. Will be "At Home. To the members of the Hindu Quadrangular Team to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana grounds.

CORPORATION MEETING. The next meeting of the "Municipal Corporation of Bombay" will be held in the Municipal Office on "Monday, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), and not on Thursday the 12th instant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—"The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held on Friday (the 13th inst.) at 11-30 a.m., in the Main Hall of the Town Hall, when you are requested to be present."

R. CAMA INSTITUTE GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE.—As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer of this Institute for 1929, Revd. Fr. Dr. R. Zimmermann, Professor of Sanskrit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will deliver today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 6 Ravelin Street, (off Hornby Road) Fort, a further lecture of series or public lectures on "God in the Gathas and in the Rigveda" as under:—"One God or many Gods." The lecture will commence at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

LELE'S WAX WORKS EXHIBITION. Mr. K. B. Lele's Wax Works which were exhibited in the recent "Baby Week" at Nagpur, proved a great attraction. With many other works of art, the "passing of Lalaji," was highly appreciated by the public. On the 3rd of December H. E. the Governor, Raje Raghoji Rao Bhosale, and many other prominent men visited the exhibition and expressed their satisfaction for the artist's skill.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. have received advices that as a consequence of the recent tempestuous weather in Western Europe and the British Isles the train carrying the mails to connect with the S.S. "Mantua" was very late in arriving at Marsellies and the Mail steamer was unable to leave before 1 p.m. on Saturday. The arrival of the "Mantua" at Bombay is therefore likely to be later than usual.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Lindsay" arrived in London on the morning of 8th inst. The steamer "Clan Macbeth" left Suez on the 7th morning steamer "Clan Ogilvy" left Suez on the morning of 7th inst.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—The following is a statement of health for the Week ending 7th December 1929.

The total mortality 462 was 3 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.5. These figures compare favourably with those for the 49th week of 1928 when the mortality was 510 and death rate 20.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 552 and death rate 22.5.

Out of the total deaths 132 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera and plague were absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 12 attacks (including 1 imported) and 4 deaths during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 601 as against 622 for the 49th week of 1928 and 535 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928.)

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A Meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on Thursday (the 12th inst.) at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

## Remittances To The British Treasury.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 7 Dec. 1929.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling purchased in India | 2,445,000 | 9,220,000 |
| Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 7 Dec. 1929. | | |
| Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury | | 9,500,000 |
| Total | 2,445,000 | 18,720,000 |

## BANDRA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SIND RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

### Successful Concert At St. Andrew's.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 10.

As after-dinner shows are not a feature in Bandra, it was a surprise to find a large and distinguished gathering present last night in St. Andrew's High School Hall at the variety entertainment held in aid of the Sind Relief Fund organised by the B. S. Dist. Committee.

That no pains were spared to secure the best artistes of the suburbs, was evidenced from the highly entertaining nature of all the items on the programme. Invidious though it be to pick and choose for special mention, yet one cannot help admiring the violin solo by Mr. H. M. Mehta who gave "a charming interpretation of Kreisler and Hanser, bringing out effectively the rippling gaiety of passage work." To Miss D. D'Souza is easily conceded the title of "la petite prima donna" of the evening for her splendid rendering of a selection from "la Traviata."

The sexted from "Lucia de Lamermoor," was executed with an excellence that revealed a wealth of latent talent in Bandra. A pretty little cantata by St. Joseph's Convent in which Miss E. McGill figured as a fairy was very much appreciated.

The lighter side of the programme was contributed to by the pupils from Mt. Mary's Convent who cleverly depicted the woes and wails of a dentist's victims and Mr. E. Fonseca with his comic song "Put a little powder on it, father" proved a veritable spleen venter.

And last but not least the St. Cecilla's Orchestra under the baton of Mr. S. Athoguias gave a stirring start to the show in their overture "La Croix d'Argent."

In the interval, the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatualla who presided congratulated the Committee on the success of their efforts and thanked all the workers and artistes who had contributed towards aiding the stricken people of his country.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the Chairman of the Committee, thanked Sir Ghulam for presiding on the occasion.

## Treasury Bills Sales.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amount tendered was Rs. 2,09,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98/7 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,12,75,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6-3-4 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 17th December 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 20th December 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

Six months' Treasury Bills sold from 3rd December to 9th December amounted to Rs. 12,00,000. Six months' Bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97-3-0 per cent.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summar of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10-12-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.939 inches (.038 below normal.)

Change of 3 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.007

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.1 degrees (6.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.9 degrees (3.8 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour. &

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

Earthequake report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,800 miles away was recorded by the scismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 12 hrs. 26 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

## MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

The Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act has decided by a majority that there should be no separate electorate for any community.—A. P.

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## DEATH ON OPERATION TABLE.

—:o:—

### Jail Superintendent's Tragic End.

### EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL INCIDENT.

"Death due to heart failure caused by surgical shock" was the verdict of the coroner's jury on the death of Mr. P. Leyden (40) Superintendent, Arthur Road Jail, who died in the E. G. Hospital on Monday morning on the operation table. Mr. Leyden was taken ill on Sunday night and was removed to the E. G. Hospital on Monday morning where it was found that he had an attack of acute appendicitis. He was taken to the Operation table soon after admission but died in a few minutes by heart failure.

MRS. LEYDEN'S EVIDENCE.

At the coroner's inquest Mrs. Leyden stated that she had no reason to complain against any of the Doctors of the Hospital. She believed that everything, which was required to be done was done for him.

Dr. Arthur Henry Harty, Resident Medical Officer of the Hospital in his evidence said that after the patient was admitted to the hospital he was found to be suffering from acute appendicitis requiring immediate operation. He was taken to the operation room at 9-45 a.m. that is about 10 minutes after he was brought in. As he was being operated upon, he suddenly stopped breathing and his pulse could not be felt. The operation was immediately stopped and every possible measure was taken to resuscitate the patient but he expired.

SURGEONS' VERSIONS.

Dr. Charles Burke, who was examined to-day said that Col. Gilroy, Superintendent of the Hospital and Major Harty had a consultation. They came to the conclusion that immediate operation was absolutely necessary. The witness commenced administering chloroform to the patient. Before the patient was deeply under it, he put him on to ether but found that the patient had commenced to tighten up. The witness put him back on chloroform and oxygen. Then he took very well and Major Harty commenced the operation. After the appendix was removed and the gall bladder was being looked at the patient's pulse stopped.

After the evidence of Dr. A. R. Thoy, the Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital was recorded, the Jury returned a verdict of death due to heart failure caused by surgical shock.

## JINNAH HALL AND COMMERCIALISM.

—:o:—

A correspondent writes:—

Recently, one night, I nearly dashed into a bevy of ladies on the steps of the Jinnah Memorial Hall to discover to my horror that a Hindu wedding and not a political meeting was in progress inside.

This shocks me considerably and would shock, I believe, all honest people who cherish notions of dignity of the Hall. A wedding, it seems to my logical mind, does not cover the category of a public (or quasi-public) political or social function and should leave the heroes of the Willingdon Memorial incident to draw philosophical conclusions from the typical misuse to which the Hall is being put. Even the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall which (as its name suggests) is a private one could not be hired (to my knowledge, certainly) by the gentlemen and ladies who presume to commit the deplorable breach of the famous Biblical dictum about the divine origin of marital union. The nautch-party, I must emphasise, goes without saying with the Bombay Hindu wedding.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

In the share market to-day Jutes ruled quiet with limited business passing. In coals a small turnover resulted at about unchanged rates. Teas were neglected. In the Miscellaneous section apart from some activity in Marshalls there was no feature of note. Government Securities were dull. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: Three and a half per cent. Government Paper 67/11; Four and Half per cent. Loan 1934 45/15; Five per cent. Loan 1929/47 96/10.

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref. 103; Imperial Bank conty. 324.

Railways: Bankura Damodar River 63/8; Katakhal Laka Bazar 66.

Coals: Amalgamated Coalfields 16/4; Bansdeopore 23/8; Bengal 526; Bengal Nagpore ord. 71/8; Burra Dhemo 13/2; Burrakur 16; Equitable 29/12; Ghusick and Muslia 13/4; Hurriladih 179; Nazira 15/8; New Manshoom 48/8; West Jamuria 13/14.

Jute: Adamjee ord. 13/8; Alliance 471; Anglo-India 418/8; Bally 293/8; Barngore 262; Belevedere 578; Clive 35/13; Craig 4/14; Dalhousie 490/8; Gourepore ord. 409/8; Howrah 52/9; Kamarhatty 620; Kanknarrah 505; National 28; Northbrok 68/8; Reliance 31.—A. P.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Dec. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 17.62 |
| To-day's opening rate | 17.63 |
| Difference | plus .01 |
| To-day's closing rate | 17.80 |
| Difference | plus .18 |

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectations Rs. 319-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 9.47 |
| To-day's opening rate | 9.39 |
| Difference | —.08 |
| To-day's closing rate | 9.38 |
| Difference | —.09 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 22 10 0 |
| Lower | unchanged |
| Silver forward | 22 11 0 |
| Highest | 0 1 6 |

Tone of Market: Quiet

## BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 51 7 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 51 8 0 |

## BRACHES ON N. W. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

QUETTA, Dec. 10.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Quetta, N. W. Railway wires under date to-day:—

Owing to very heavy rain yesterday, breaches have occurred at several places between Padag Road, Dalbandin, Yakmach, Nokkundi and Warichah on the Nushki Extension Railway of this division. Through communication is not likely to be restored till Monday, the 16th instant. The booking of all coaching traffic, including passengers and parcels and goods traffic, for stations beyond Ahmedwal, is stopped till further advice.—A. P.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 11 1929.


## EMPIRE CRUSADERS.

—: o :—

Since the time that the late Mr. Chamberlain started the idea of Imperial Preference to buttress up the Unionist party which was then approaching its nemesis as a result of all its sins of omission and commission, it has never left the stage though it has been often discredited and proved the cause of the debacle of the party whenever it has gone to the country with this straight issue. The Conservative party as such after its bitter experience of 1923 does not like to play with it officially and has left it to be tackled by backbenchers or faddists and cranks. Lord Beaverbrook, the newspaper magnate, has now taken up the cry and is running a crusade for making it popular. Recently he started the stunt even in the House of Lords but there was no support forthcoming from any side of the House. These British newspaper magnates, however, have immense resources behind them and above all have got a big gramophone Press which will every day reach millions of people. One of leaflets issued by the publicity department of the "Daily Express" has reached us. It is typical of the campaign started for the cause of Imperial Preference and throws a flood of light on this question which is interesting to those of our people who are prone to listen to the siren song of the new crusaders.

In the first place the leaflet bewails that the Empire with all its political and racial unity (mark the words) has no economic unity which will enable it to take its "fair share of the world's commercial Prosperity". One would have imagined that the Empire on which the sun never sets had already been enjoying more than its fair share of the commercial prosperity. It does not matter, however, for just as there are black spots on the moon or a black 'til' mark on the face of a woman to increase the beauty of the moon or the face there is the black spot of India to set off by comparison the strength and prosperity of the Empire. Lord Beaverbrook is not troubled much with this, for the only place where he is reminded of the existence of this country is when a chart is shown pointing out the percentages of wheat grown within the Empire. The main basis of the Empire crusade is that food and other raw materials should enter the United Kingdom free and there should be real free trade throughout the Empire. With regard to industries it is laid down that "it is not and never can be a part of the policy of the Empire crusaders to destroy any industry that now exists in any part of the Empire." But, of course, as the interpellations in the Commons on Monday, which made Mr. Benn retort in reply that India must manage her affairs in her own interests, indicate, a "subject" country is expected to support British industry in preference to its own! Again it is said "No part of the Empire shall benefit at the expense of any other part but all shall share equally in the prosperity which belongs to the Empire as a whole." These are high sounding words but it is unfortunately our bitter experience that such words rarely lead to any action.

It is admitted in the leaflet that a measure of protection for certain industries is absolutely essential, even against imports from other portions of the Empire. Lord Beaverbrook and his fellow-crusaders know very well that their crusade will not carry any conviction to Australia and Canada and South Africa if there is any talk of inter-imperial duties being removed. The Dominions do not want their tariffs to be disturbed even for the sake of the Empire. The net and natural result of all this crusade will be that the Empire will enjoy all the advantages of untaxed food and raw materials from parts like India and that the British Industries will claim and get entrance for their products in this country either free or with only revenue duties to serve as a minor handicap. The writer of the leaflet in question frankly observes "Every one of the Dominions is still compelled to import the bulk of its manufactured goods. Under Empire Free Trade these imports would come, so far as is possible, from Great Britain or other Dominions instead of from foreign countries like the United States". One wonders what manufactured products India would be sending out to the Dominoins or the seat of the Empire under this scheme of Imperial Preference. She would be expected to give all the advantages but in return her position would be that the foreign countries would become opposed to her, place handicaps on all her raw exports and with regard to the markets for her manufactured products the other Colonies would be claiming equal partnership as has already happened. It will be a case of "heads I win, tails you lose."

## CIVIL MARRIAGES IN INDIA

—: o :—

It is a welcome sign of the times that Indian women have awakened to the need of agitating for the raising of their own status, politically and juridically. At the fourth session of the Gujarat Women's Conference held at Ahmedabad last week resolutions were passed demanding improvement in the law relating to marriage. That such reform of the marriage law is possible is indicated in the fact that in spite of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria that the Government in India will not interfere in matters of religion of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, it has on several occasions initiated laws which have considerably affected the matrimonial customs of the several communities of the Indian People. The laws abolishing 'sati', the Special Marriage Acts, the Child Marriage Restriction Act are some of the examples in point. Indeed no Government can afford to sit quiet when the general public opinion in the country is moving favourably towards modernism. Under one disguise or other it must enact laws repugnant though they may be to the ideas of the ultra-orthodox sections of the public. So now that the Government has taken a bold and courageous step in passing the Sarda Act, it must follow it up with further measures so that the whole marriage system in India may receive a new and rational orientation.

No branch of Hindu Law stands in greater need of reform than the law relating to women. We cannot deny the fact that under the present legal system the position of Hindu women is far from satisfactory. They have ovrewhelming disabilities which stand in urgent need of redress. The memorable Sarda Act has not come a day sooner and it has rescued thousands of children from hopeless calamity. Now the next move ought to be to enforce monogamy by legal enactments. Every one knows that Hindu Law sanctions polygamy and even polyandry wherever there is a custom. No doubt the Special Marriage Acts make it a condition that persons marrying under those Acts must be strictly monogamous. But those Acts do not go far enough, for they apply only to those persons who marry under them. Consequently the general provisions of Hindu Law are not in the least affected thereby. Therefore the Government should now come forward and initiate laws directly bearing upon this subject. The Hindu conception of marriage is that it is one of the eight 'sanskaras' i.e. a sacrament. It is only the intelligentsia that can be persuaded to think that it is a civil contract. Indeed unless and until this idea becomes firmly rooted, no radical reform of our matrimonial laws will receive general approbation. But still the Law has a peculiar educative efficacy. It educates as it reigns. It propagates its inner truth while it crushes falsehood. So, if the legislature moves in a truly reformist direction the country will soon realise that after all marriage is a man-made alliance—an alliance in the nature of a legal contract depending upon the consent of the parties concerned.

The Hindu Law-givers have laid down that the object of marriage is the continuity of the human race. The great Narad has not minced words while describing this attitude of Hindu law. He says "Women have been created for the sake of propagation, the wife being the field; and the husband the giver of the seed. The field must be given to him who has seed. He who has no seed is unworthy to possess the field." No wonder then why polygamy became a favoured system in India. But what untold miseries are lying hidden under this system? Countless numbers of our girls and women are reduced to the position of a chattel. The mere whim of a husband is sufficient for him to seek a second, a third, an Nth wife; but on the part of the woman, however, there cannot be any 'paying in the same coin'. She must stick to the husband all her life through thick and thin. She cannot leave him; nay indeed she cannot even disrespect him. For even Manu says, among many other things "For one year let a husband bear with a wife who hates him; but after the lapse of a year let him deprive her of her property and cease to cohabit with her." Manu gives some of the reasons justifying supercession of a first wife thus "A barren wife may be superseded in the eighth year, she whose children die in the tenth, she who bears only daughters in the eleventh but she who is quarrelsome without delay." But can any sane person say that these reasons can justify supecession in this modern world of ours? To remove these evils, therefore, laws must be passed to enforce monogamy.

The natural corollary of a system of Civil Marriage will be the passing of Divorce Laws. The Hindu Law as we all know does not recognise any divorce except by custom. And the Indian Divorce Act applies to Indian Christians alone. This is another place where the shoe pinches our womenfolk very hard. Even the Laws laid down by our ancients were more benevolent than the present day practices. For, Narad says "When her husband is lost or dead, when he has become a religious ascetic, when he is impotent and when he has become expelled from caste; these are the five causes of legal necessity in which a woman may be justified in marrying another husband." Parashara and Manu also have made similar provisions for cases of hardship. But in practice among the Hindus of the higher classes no divorce can even be thought of. If a woman purports to divorce her first husband without his consent and dares to marry another husband while the former is alive, she will at once be hauled up before the Criminal Court under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code and the Court will punish her. And the Courts are so strict in this matter that even the proof of custom will not avail her, as can be seen from the leading case on this question, Rex v. Karsan Goja, where the Bombay High Court said "we are of opinion that such a caste custom as that set up, even if it be proved to exist, is invalid as being entirely opposed to the spirit of the Hindu Law. And we hold that a marriage entered into in accordance with such a custom is void." In this case Karsan who had married an already married woman was convicted of adultery and the woman who had married again in the life time of her husband was convicted of bigamy. Thus our women suffer from every side. An all-sided reform ought to be introduced therefore, by Legislation. There should be no faltering or half-heartedness about this. While Indian States like Kolhapur and Indore have taken the initiative in passing Civil Marriage Laws why should the Government in British India lag behind? Social Swarajya must come with Political Swarajya. Otherwise there can be no real Swarajya at all.

# THE LAW OF JUDGMENTS

## WHAT IS AN "IDEAL JUDGMENT?"

(BY EX-SOLICITOR.)

The Court's real and only work of greatest responsibility is the writing of a judgment that is the last essay, composition or report of the whole paraphernalia flourished before the Court. The good composition of that judgment requires pointed issues framed before it.

In India there are four sorts of Courts which write out their judgments. There is the lowest Second Class Court, then the District Appellate Court and then High Court in second appeal and, lastly, the Privy Council. The Law Reports publish judgments of the last three Courts and as yet no judgment of the first instance has been published though at rare times the Law Reporter of Bombay publishes original jurisdiction judgments of the High Court. What ought to be the ideal form of a judgment of the Court of first instance (Second Class Court) to which this article refers is nowhere to be found; though from comments made against the Court of the lowest jurisdiction in several reported cases and in the memos of appeal that the writer searched through, some idea can be gathered. I take liberty to quote the various comments and indicate below the inferences that could be drawn for an ideal judgment:—

**WHAT IS A JUDGMENT?**

At page 54 of the Civil Justice Committee's Report it is stated that no judgment is declared promptly after hearing is closed as ordered in the Civil Procedure Code. Sometimes even a year is taken by a judge to write out his judgment after the arguments are heard. The report further states that a judgment should consist of (1) A concise statement of the case, (2) Points of determination, (3) Decision and (4) Reasons. "A judgment should set forth the evidence on each issue sufficiently to show what was its nature, what it proposes to establish and what is its credibility,, should apply the law and show reasons for the final conclusions. It is not necessary that an abstract should be given of the evidence of every witness and the reasons should not be belaboured. While the judgment in itself should make the whole case comprehensible, it cannot be comprehensibly accepted as a substitute for the record. While it should assist the appellate court it should not relieve it of all its duties."

At 29 Bombay L. R. page 107 Chief Justice Walsh is reported to have said: "Sound arguments beget sound decisions. Many of the judgments it will be found are but reasoned and authoritative summaries of the cogent arguments addressed to the Court." The arguments in the mofussil courts are, in large number of cases, either 'suggestio falsi' or 'suppressio veri' or at any event, an unprepared oratory to please the gallery or influential assertions to browbeat the presiding officer. They hardly present the case, with a view to shorten the work of the Court or assist it to grasp a protracted trial in a nut shell. They are bomb shells from an empty barrel.

**ITS PROPER OBJECT.**

As regards the elaborate and instructive style of writing a laboured judgment it is reported in Muir's Indian Appeals:—

"A voluminous judgment scarcely deserves the credit due to a painstaking endeavour to arrive at the truth in a difficult case. Its excessive elaboration tends to impair its value by defeating the proper object of judgment which is to support by most cogent reasons that suggest themselves the final conclusions at which the judge has conscientiously arrived. This document records the fluctuation of the judge's mind from day to day in the course of an exceptionally long trial, the effect often temporary, upon him of a particular piece of evidence or argument of counsel. It subjects every witness to criticism more or less unfavourable; and from the mass of often conflicting statements, it is not easy for a court of appeal to extract the precise grounds on which the final conclusions rest."

"A judge should endeavour to take a comprehensive view of all the evidence, all the probabilities on either side comparing the whole of what is arranged on one side with the whole of what is arranged on the other; and not suffering his mind and attention to be concentrated unduly on any one portion, lest he consider too perfunctorily or wholly omit to consider other portions either on the same side (when the effect of combination is important) or on the other side where contradiction is of consequence. One decides without inquiry and another inquires without decision."

A case should not be decided on probabilities alone apart from evidence adduced.

**TWO SOUND TESTS.**

It is an error for a judge to import his own knowledge or to base his decisions in any way upon information obtained otherwise than from the evidence before him. A judgment must be based upon facts which are relevant and duly proved in proceedings: (1) what facts are beyond dispute, (2) which of two cases best accords with such facts according to ordinary 'course' of 'human' affairs and the usual 'habits' of 'human' life are two sound tests for a judgment. The decision of a court must rest not on suspicion but upon legal grounds established by legal testimony. A 'humorous' judgment is not necessarily a bad judgment. Facetious comments, not contributing to the disposal of the case and calculated to wound the feelings of the persons, not parties to the proceedings, should not find place in a judgment. 'The immunity of judges, carries with it, the duty of circumspection. Any temptations to pillory or pour ridicule on strangers should be restrained and comments on the conduct of parties and witnesses should not go beyond what is necessary for the elucidation of the case (11 I. C. 1000).

**CRITERION OF TRUTH.**

The judgment in a case then must be based upon facts which are 'relevant' and 'duly proved' in the proceedings in that particular case; but in dealing with the evidence produced by the parties to prove or disprove the facts in issue, there is great scope for the caution, the acumen, the ability of the judge. Men differ as widely in discernment and penetration as in stature and physical strength. No rules drawn from the experience of others can supply the want of Nature's gifts or form an effectual substitute for personal experience; but here, as in other departments, natural powers may be assisted and individual experience supplemented by suggestions afforded by those who have laboured in the same field. "There is no better criterion of the truth, no safer rule for investigating cases of conflicting evidence when perjury and fraud must exist on the one side or the other, than to consider what facts are beyond dispute and to examine which of the two cases best accords with these facts according to ordinary course of human affairs and the usual habits of life".

Then the 'probabilities' of the case, the probability or improbability of the transaction alleged, may properly be considered in conjunction with the evidence and as a test of its truth or falsehood. But even then a case should not be decided on probabilities alone , apart from the evidence which the parties have submitted to the Court.

It is an 'error' to 'fix the attention' almost exclusively on some 'striking' portion of the evidence and allow the mind to be borne away to an impulsive conclusion, without a due regard to the other portions.

"The consideration of a case upon evidence can seldom be satisfactory unless all the presumptions for and against a claim arising on all the evidence or on 'proof withheld' in the course of pleadings and tardy production of important portions of a claim or defence be viewed in connection with the oral or documentary proof, which might suffice to establish it. It may be that the generality of men are much better qualified for understanding particulars one by one than for taking a comprehensive view of the whole; and, therefore, in a gallaxy of evidence, in which the brilliancy of no single star can be pointed out, the lustre of the combination, is often lost upon them. But in this as in other matters the evidence should considerably modify if not wholly alter. the course of the finding.

**SOME PITFALLS.**

It will also be well to bear in mind the self-evident but often forgotten maxim that 'Disbelief is Belief'; only they have reference to opposite conclusions, e.g., to disbelieve the existence of a fact is to believe that it was feigned. The proper opposite to belief is either conscious 'ignorance' or 'doubt' and even doubt may sometimes amount to a kind of belief, since deliberate or confirmed doubt, on a question that one has attended to, implies a verdict of not proven—a belief that there is not sufficient evid-

(Continued on page 9.)

## *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

—: o :—

**Wrong Policy.**

Replying to an interpellation by Mr. Shakespeare in the Commons on Monday in regard to the removal of the India Office ban on Mr. Saklatvala in order to enable this distinguished Indian to attend the Lahore Congress, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that he could not alter his previous decision. This persistent refusal on the part of the Secretary of State for India to permit an ex-member of the House of Commons to visit his Motherland is being commented upon strongly by some of the MacDonald Government's staunch supporters and Mr. Shakespeare's suggestion in the Commons that Mr. Benn was "rebuked by his own speeches" on the subject of freedom of movement in the Empire for a citizen of it, whatever his political opinions, was, indeed, extremely relevant as also piquant. Mr. Benn said in extenuation of his obstinacy that he did not like the imposition of this ban, but he had to consider "the very delicate situation in India". It is a pity he does not realise that justice to Mr. Saklatvala will ease the situation, while indulgence in this wrong policy of refusing him entry into his own country will considerably aggravate the "delicate situation", the existence of which Mr. Benn trots out as an excuse.

**As Others See Them.**

The hyprocritical concern exhibited by the Tories and their Press about the use of the phrase "Dominion Status" in the recent Viceregal announcement and the rabid anti-Indian propaganda by British die-hards for which the Tory Press has opened its columns widely have not escaped the notice of South African journals. "The Star" of Johannesburg and the "Natal Witness", a Durban journal comment in scathing terms on all this "outburst of political feeling" in England. "The Star" is particularly frank in its analysis of this selfish outburst. It remarks that "it is difficult to understand why Lord Irwin's apparently innocuous remarks should have occasioned" this outburst in England. It observers rightly "The exact meaning of Dominion Status must depend upon the capacity shown by the particular Dominion in its exercise of self-government and in the case of India, the process of constitutional development rests in a special degree with the country itself". Nationalist India has no reason to quarrel with this view.

**Pertinent Query.**

The General Secretary, Indian States Peoples Conference, in his telegram to Premier MacDonald makes the very pertinent query why one-fifth of the whole of India should be excluded from participation in the Round Table Conference. It will be recalled that Mr. MacDonald in his letter to Sir John Simon in regard to the holding of such a Conference remarked that it should permit of free representation of all points of view. The telegram of protest from the General Secretary to the Indian States Peoples Conference pointedly asks "The Butler Committee did not hear us. The Simon Commission does not refer to us; you would not invite us; why?" It does certainly appear to be bad political strategy, apart from the equitable and just nature of the demand, to refuse to hear the point of view of the accredited representatives of one-fifth of the Indian population. It will be no wonder if persistence in such refusal will make them think that the Round Table Conference was only a move in "imperialist tactics to cajole the powerful and crush the weak."

**No Adventitious Aid.**

Visitor to village (To Rustic)—"If you haven't a doctor here, how do you get on when anyone is taken seriously ill?"

Rustic—"Well, they just dies a natural death."

## RACING NEWS.

### Orphan Maid Enquiry

### Jockey Before The Stewards.

That our local Stewards are getting busy is evident from the report that there has been an enquiry into the running of ORPHAN MAID in the Exning Plate. Both Behsman and the Byramjee Rustomjee the trainer of the mare were in the "Green" Room after Saturday's races and on hearing the evidence of the pair the Stewards expressed themselves as dissatisfied with Behsman's explanation and warned him as to his future riding.

RECENT TRANSFERS.

POBEIDA goes up to Class I after his spectacular display in the X'mas Plate last week. HUE AND CRY is transferred to Class II and WHITE GOLD from Class III to Class II. L. S. D. and FLYING STEVE have been relegated to Class II.

It was mentioned in these columns that Sibbritt would be astride MELESIGENES in the Cup events at Calcutta. This we understand, is not the case. Easton, the popular jockey, will don the Rajpipla jacket at Calcutta and is bound to give the Meleager gelding the strong handling he requires. Easton will also steer SHIVANIWAS, the Kolhapur representative, in the Grand National and the Burdwan Cup.

ELTONIAN who has won several races at Mahaluxmi in past seasons is to make a come-back. He is to be seen on the track of a morning, but has so far not been given any fast work. ELTONIAN will carry the colours of his old owner Mr. Vivian.

### BIG TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

PREPARATIONS FOR VISIT OF FRENCHMEN.

Interest in the Quadrangular Cricket has hardly died down and now sport fans in the city will doubtless throng the Tennis Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana when the French visitors will make their bow before the public. They are due to arrive on Thursday and arrangements are complete for their reception.

As anticipated there has been a great demand for the reserved accommodation open to local clubs and the unreserved stands should be well patronized.

The tennis stars chosen to play against the Frenchmen are Messrs. Pitt, Lycett, Hadi, Tomonaga and Raja Iyer. Randolph Lycett has represented England at Wimbledon and in the Davis Cup and with his ripe experience is bound to extend the Frenchmen. He will, in all probability, partner Pitt in a doubles fixture.

Hadi, the Cambridge Blue, has doubtless put in plenty of practice which should enable him to reproduce the form he has shown on several occasions in Europe.

It is to be hoped we will be spared a repetition of the regrettable incident witnessed at Lahore. We want to see the visitors give of their best and while it is futile to hope that their colours will be lowered here we should like to see how local cracks shape against them. Anyway, it should be a Tennis education, for Cochet, himself, has perfected an all court game and plays the game as it should be played.

### PHIL SCOTT WINS ON FOUL

—: o :—

Bout Lasts Second Round Only.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

New York.—In the match between Phil Scott and Cotton von Porat, Scott won on a foul in the second round.—Reuter.

### INTER-VARSITY RUGBY.

—:o:—

Oxford Beat Cambridge.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the Inter-'Varsity Rugby match at Twickenham to-day, Oxford beat Cambridge by nine points to nil.—Reuter.

### IS THIS SPORTSMANSHIP?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One would have thought that the Hosie incident was the first and the last thing which had occurred to deface the otherwise fair name of European sportsmanship in Bombay. But within 24 hours of that regrettable occurrence another thing has taken place which also tends to re-act unfavourably on the European reputation of good spirit and fairplay. I am alluding to the avowed unfairness which has inspired the sports critic of the "Times of India" to indulge in a venomous polemic throughout his review of yesterday's game. Beginning from the very headlines right down to the conclusion that the Parsis scored a hollow victory one forms the impression that these so many hundred words have been written to convey nothing save his sense of the bitterest contempt for a piece of cricket which, after taking into account all its demerits, will be handed down to generations of both cricket players and onlookers as one of the finest defensive games ever witnessed in the history of the game.

Evidently the Parsi stonewall proved too high for the irate critic who failed to observe anything remarkable in the nervous feat of young Nariman, to mention just one thing. Only for a little moment does he perceive some fine cricket going on beyond the stonewall. But even that was too much of a good thing, for he notes with chagrin that Mehta also took to masonry in the latter period of his history.

From amongst thousands who experienced the thrill of Thursday's cricket nothing beyond a very dismal minority would contribute whole-heartedly and honestly and without a twitch of conscience to the entirely one-sided thesis propounded by the virulent reviewer in to-day's issue of the "Times". It is pertinent to inquire whether the European sporting community of Bombay should allow such unfairminded cirtics to speak for them on occasions like these.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. G.

Hill Road,
Bandra, December 6.

### ISLAM GYMKHANA.

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It certainly does little credit to those at the head of affairs to have sent up a third class team against classical players. I have seen this very team (excepting Dilawar and Salaam) suffer crushing defeats even against the local clubs not to speak of the Gymkhanas. It seems there is something wrong somewhere but the Muslim interests ought to have been held above every other consideration. Attempts should have been made to get hold of the best players available especially as the Muslims go defeated year after year. Perhaps the Selection Committee have not realised that a single defeat shatters the hopes of cricket enthusiasts. The authorities that be should either make way for better men or submit a satisfactory explanation of this whole muddle.

Kindly excuse me for having encroached upon the columns of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. R.

### BRILLIANT SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE.

#### Tiny People In A Dance And Song Programme.

Commencing from Wednesday an extra show, a matinee at 6-0 p.m., will be added to the usual nightly performance by Chefalo, the famous Italian magician and illusionist and his clever company whose delightful entertainment has proved so popular at the Opera House, Bombay. There will be thus two shows daily right up to Sunday when the Company conclude their season in Bombay.

Dean Swift's fantastic romance of Gulliver's travels in the land of the tiny Lilliputians is recalled by Chefalo's remarkable company which includes 14 midgets, the smallest-sized men and women in the world, all adults from 21 to 45 years of age. The smallest of them is Alec, whose 32 inches are a curious contrast to the 74 inches of the boy-giant Liet, another unusual type represented in the Company, who at the age of 18 is claimed to be the tallest man on earth.

This brilliant troupe who have been specially trained by Chefalo at great expense display a remarkable sense of art in the various items of their programme, which includes musical comedy, ballet dancing, and some typical Russian dances which are marked by considerable vivacity and grace of movement. The famous "Song of the Volga Boatmen" is beautifully rendered by the chorus. In the pantomime tableau, "the Sultan's dream", a fatnasy of the Arabian Nights, some of the tiny artistes display really excellent acting.

MAGIC AND ILLUSIONS.

In the second part of the programme, Chefalo who is claimed to be Houdini's successor in the art of magic, presents his wonderful illusions. This suave and polished magician with uncanny hands holds the audience spellbound by the diversified assortment of his clever stunts. He produces ducks, rabbits and all kinds of fancy articles from an empty box; he is extraordinarily expert at coins and cards which apparently move at his bidding; and he mysteriously escapes from a closely nailed packing case. Probably the most mystifying of his illusions is the "Awakening of Azsa" in which he makes two sleeping damsels (midgets) go up in the air and finally disappear, and a moment later they are shown to be moving among the audience. Chefalo's amusing patter and brilliant humour throughout his performance provides considerable fun to the audience. It is an entertainment that goes with a swing from start to finish. The spectacular effect of the whole show is enhanced by the picturesque costumes, and gorgeous stage settings, as also by the excellent music of the Opera House Orchestra which helps to create the mystic, weird atmosphere of Oriental magic.

### Hind Vijaya Gymkhana.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

The annual athletic turnaments of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, will be held from 9th to 12th January 1930. Prize distribution ceremony will take place on 12th January. Entries will be accepted till 20th nistant.

### SWAMI VIVEKANAND ON TEMPLE ENTRY

—: o :—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In one of his letters written to a friend Swami Vivekanand gives his vigorous support to the admission of prostitutes and low class people in the anniversary of Ramakrishna Paramhansha celebrated at the Dakshineshwar temple. You will, I hope allow me to quote a relevant portion therefrom for the information of the caste-Hindus who have raised a cry of their temples being desecrated by the presence of the Untouchables.

Writes Swamiji:—

"To-day I received a letter from R——, in which he writes that many public women attend the Ramakrishna Anniversary Festival at Dakshineswar, which makes many less inclined to go there. My decision on the point is this:—

If public women are not allowed to go to such a great place of pilgrimage as Dakshineswar, where else shall they go to? It is for the sinful that the Lord manifests Himself specially, not so much for the virtuous. Let distinctions of sex, caste, wealth, learning and the whole host of them, which are so many gateways to hell, be confined to the world alone. If such distinctions persist in holy places of pilgrimage, where then lies the difference between them and hell itself? Those who, even in a chapel would think, this is a public woman, that man is of a low caste, a third is poor, and yet another belongs to the masses,—the less be the number of such people (whom you call gentlemen) the better. Will they who look to the caste, sex or profession of the devotees appreciate our Lord? I pray to the Lord that hundreds of public women may come and bow their heads to His feet, it does not matter if not one gentleman comes. Come public women, come drunkards, come thieves and all—His Gate is opened to all. "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God". Never such cruel, demonical ideas have a place in your mind. Ours is a gigantic City of Jagannath, where those who have sinned and those who have not, the saintly and the viscious, men and women and children, irrespective of age, all have equal rights."—Yours, etc.,

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

—:o:—

Lady Sykes visited the Alexandra Girls English Institution on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Sheriff's Garden Party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House Bombay on Tuesday H. H. Shah Wali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. T. W. and Mrs. Baker the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Bombay and Mrs. Martindale, Mr. M. Zulfacar, Mr. M. Osman, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Freke, Colonel H. C. Keily, Mr. G. Ahmad, Senior Don Luis de Olivares, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. J. Roose, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. R. R. Lewis, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. P. K. Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Bewoor, Engineer Commander and Mrs. W. W. Collins, Major W. I. Kennedy-Minards, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dastur, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Major and Mrs. L. A. P. Anderson, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Mr. A. O. Brown, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Framji, Mr. A. G. Gray, Lt: Colonel W. T. C. Huffam, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lely, Mr. and Mrs. N. B Macbeth, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Dr. W. Nunan and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia.

## MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

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### Move To Secure Grant For Construction.

#### FURTHER REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on Monday afternoon considered two important questions, namely, the Government grant towards the cost of constructing primary school buildings and the high cost of living in Bombay. After a good deal of consideration the Corporation decided to make further representations to Government on both the questions.

The representation drafted by the Revenue and General Purposes Committee on the question of Government grant to the Municipality towards the construction of primary school buildings which is proposed to be addressed by the President to the Government "inter alia" states:—

HEALTH OF SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN.

"At the outset, I am to express the Corporation's regret that Government should not have seen their way to accede to the very reasonable request of the Corporation embodied in my predecessor's letter No. 697, dated the 23rd April 1928. The attention of Government was therefm invited to the very unsatisfactory state of the health of the school-going children owing to the insanitary and deplorable condition of hired school buildings. Although every attempt was being made by the Schools Committee to locate the schools in the most suitable premises available, it was obvious that even the best of such buildings should fall short of the sanitary requirements of an ideal school building inasmuch as they were primarily built for residential and not for school purposes. It was also pointed out that the present hired school buildings fell far short of the sanitary standard obtaining in Government schools and in some cases even of the standard enforced by Government in schools conducted by Local Bodies in the mofussil. The necessary adjuncts to a school, viz., a large compound and healthy surroundings were under the existing circumstances an impossibility. It was, therefore, imperative that the Municipality with the co-operation of Government should construct their own school buildings.

"I am now desired to point out that in rejecting the Municipality's proposals, Government have not given due consideration to the economic conditions obtaining in this City as against those in the mofussil. It is common knowledge that the cost of labour and the cosa of land are very much higher in the City and the latter particularly exorbitant. It is, therefore, inconceivable how Government have made the mofussil standard applicable to the Bombay City. I am further to point out that in carrying out the ten lakhs programme all the School buildings were constructed after the plans and estimates were approved by Government. When the average cost per pupil according to that scheme is Rs. 463 per pupil it is evident that a standard of Rs. 40 is very low for the City of Bombay, however, cheap the buildings constructed may be. The Corporation's anxiety to push forward the scheme is with a view to providing sanitary school buildings for pupils of tender age who are easily susceptible to diseases of which the present insanitary school buildings are often a fruitful source.

"I may add that as the plans and estimates of the school buildings will be submitted to Government, it will be possible for them to see that the cost of buildings is not exorbitant and that as the present cost of labour and materials will in all probability go down, the average cost per pupil will also be reduced proportionately. In view of the facts stated above the Corporation earnestly hope that Government will be pleased to reconsider their decision in the matter."

The Corporation approved of the above draft representation.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee also submitted another report to the Corporation urging that the Corporation should make a further representation to Government recommending the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the various causes of the high cost of living in Bombay. The Committee's report states among other things:

In pursuance of Corporation Resolution dated the 7th March 1929, Government had been approached with a request to appoint a Committee to inquire into the various causes of the high cost of living in Bombay. A similar enquiry had also been urged upon Government by the Port Trust and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. In the Corporation's representation to Government, it was pointed out that during the course of the last few years the cost of living in Bombay had increased owing to a variety of causes such as the heavy Port charges on various commodities and the general high incidence of taxation and that those factors were adversely affecting the finances of Public bodies as of individuals with the result that the Corporation were experiencing a serious crippling of their resources at a time when money was badly needed to maintain the progressive character of civic administration.

Government in reply to this representation state in their letter under reference that any increase of prices that has occurred in India has synchronised with a similar or even greater increase all over the world and must be mainly due to causes that must be more or less common to the whole civilised world; that the volume of Indian exports and imports depend on the movements of world markets. Government therefore express doubt whether any useful purpose would be served by a local Committee with terms of reference confined to a single city. They also point out by a reference to the Labour Gazette that there has been a steady and substantial fall in prices and the cost of living since 1921, and add that the assumption that the high cost of living is crippling the resources of the Municipality and hampering the progressive character of the administration is not borne out by facts. On all these grounds Government state they are unable to accede to the request made by the Corporation.

"The Sub-Committee have gone very carefully though the letter received from Government under reference. In the first place, they are of opinion that Government have misunderstood the scope and object of the inquiry asked for by the Corporation. When the Corporation requested that an inquiry be made into the factors which contributed to higher cost of living in Bombay, they stated so with reference to special factors which contributed to make Bombay City more costly than the sister cities of Calcutta and Madras. The Corporation wanted in fact an enquiry into the local conditions such for example as higher rents. Port Trust charges, incidence of taxation and other factors with a view to examining whether they were in any way responsible for raising the cost of living in the City. Government, however, interpret this inquiry as extending to general factors which are common to the whole economic world. While the general economic upheaval in the world cannot but have repercussions on the economic life of Bombay City, the Sub-Committee are of the opinion that the existence of certain special factors is no less responsible for the high cost of living in the City. While therefore an enquiry into the former may be futile an enquiry into the latter is certainly bound to be fruitful. The Sub-Committee are not convinced that the cost of living in Bombay has so far gone down since 1921, as stated, as to make an enquiry into the question unnecessary. Though the index figures of the cost of living show a declining tendency, it may be pointed out that the reduction is more theoretical than real. Moreover, it is not known how these figures compare with those of Calcutta and Madras.

REPORT APPROVED.

"The Sub-Committee therefore recommend that a further representation be made to Government setting out the facts stated above."

The Committee's report was approved and adopted.

EXTENSION OF AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Dr. J. N. Choksy, moved: "That the Corporation are of opinion that for further progress and growth of the City it is absolutely necessary to have the Air Mail Service extended to Bombay at an early date and that the President be requested to address a suitable representation to Government in the matter."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the proposition and it was carried.

MUNICIPAL AERODROME.

Dr. Choksy also moved: "That the Standing Committee be requested to consider and report at an early date on the desirability and feasibility of constructing a Municipal aerodrome either on the reclaimed Back Bay area or on the vacant land in the north of the City and to submit an estimate of the cost of constructing such an aerodrome."

The mover said India was very backward in inaugurating air services as compared with other advanced countries of the west. So far as Municipalities were concerned he believed that those bodies had built aerodromes in some Western countries. If the Bombay Municipality spent about Rs. 50,000 on the construction of an aerodrome it might not only result in attracting international air services to Bombay but the Municipality might derive some revenue by levying some charge on the aeroplanes landing on the aerodrome.

The proposition evoked strong opposition from several members as well as from the Commissioner and was rejected.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

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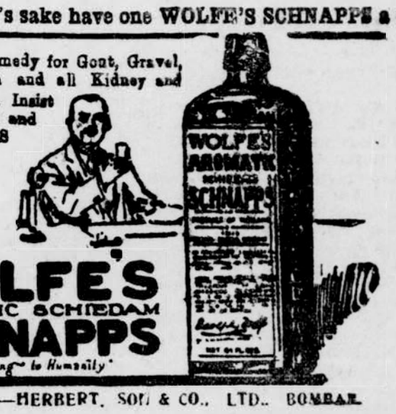


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## POONA DAY BY DAY.

### CHRISTMAS WEEK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 9.

The Christmas week is looming large on the horizon. As a matter of fact, it is not an Indian festival. But for them too it is a week of gatherings and movements. The Indian National Congress is the biggest gathering. Delegates are being elected from Poona and the rest of Maharashtra to go to Lahore by the several Congress Committees. This year Maharashtra is likely to send more than a hundred delegates to Lahore though it is almost prohibitively away from all parts of Maharashtra. The venue of the Congress becomes the Mecca—or may I say Benares—to Indians and those who can afford to spend money, do run away from their routine profession and business. Of course, many persons on the way perform pilgrimages also at holy places that are near about. If it is Lahore people are sure to visit Hardwar and also go sightseeing at Amritsar and—alas the Jallianwalla Baug! This year Mr. N. C. Kelkar too is expected to attend the Congress, for he has accepted the presidentship of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference to be held at Lahore in the same week! If Maharashtra at all decides to invite the Congress to Maharashtra a goodly number of Maharashtriyans will go to Lahore.

This is for the Congressmen. The Liberals—but in Poona there are no Liberals of any considerable influence—hold their gathering at Madras. Since Gokhale passed away Poona can claim no true and worthy Liberal. But what small rump is left of that Party will run away quite in the opposite direction to the Congress. Is it mere chance that when the Congress meets in the South, the Federation goes away to the North and 'vice-versa'?

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

The Non-Brahmin party at present appears to have been lying in the sulks. The Party has been cleft in twain between Jedhe and the Hon. Mr. Jadhav. Its work is at a standstill and there is a lot of bitter recrimination between the two groups. Mr. Jedhe writes strongly against Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Javalkar and his paper and the latter replies in equally vituperative language. Work in that Party is naturally conspicuous by its absence. The Party started their own Land League to spite the Bombay. Presidency Land League under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai. But while this League carried on effective agitation against the Land Revenue policy of the Government of Bombay, the Non-Brahman League was all but stillborn. But how can such a communal Party be expected to fight against the Government?

STUDENTS' GATHERINGS.

The eve of Christmas is the time for social gatherings of the College and School students. The Fergusson College gathering is coming up and this year special interest attaches to that gathering on account of the happenings of the last two years in the College. Some little rumblings of storm are heard in the Sir Parashuram Bhau College gathering also. The gatherings of the New English School and the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya are being organised and that of the Girls' School of the Indian Women's University is to be celebrated under the distinguished presidentship of the Hon. Minister of Education. Thus the student population is busy with the preparations of the several functions and programmes in that connection.

# What the People Say

## "UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Apropos of your leader on the above subject, and Dr. S. K. Vaidya's letter and warning on the same, will you allow me to point out that the protest made by yourself, and the warning uttered by Dr. Vaidya, are much too mild in comparison to the insult offered to the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor and his "advisers"? In face of the express terms of the Act, it passeth man's wit to understand how those gentry could have had the hardihood to say that, the old Senate being 'dead', the new should start absolutely on a 'tabula rasa'. Dr. Vaidya is doubtful if, under the new Act, the Senate is reduced only to a debating society. Dr. Vaidya need have no doubt. The Senate is 'less' than a debating society, precisely to the extent that it is going to be run by such points of "Order", and such stage-managed "Rulings" as happened on Saturday last. Mr. Munshi and his colleagues in the Legislative Council, expressly nominated to do this job of getting through the University Bill, have seen to it that no substantial power is left to the Senate. It may flatter itself on being described as a "supreme governing body" of the University. I wonder if Dr. Vaidya has appreciated the acute irony of this phrase while quoting it after the "ruling" given on Saturday. But when it comes to real power and patronage in University administration: when it comes to any constructive measure of University advancement and cultural development, Mr. Munshi and his fellow syndics of the learned legal profession will see to it that, by the device of the most exquisite refinement in interpretation, they will blinker the Senate into absolute faineantism. With a tame Vice-chancellor to do their bidding as he did it on Saturday to his own utter inconsistency; with a packed Syndicate to register their fiats: with a competent drill-sergeant, like Mr. Hamill, to keep in step their obedient batallions in the Senate, and to order and assure their triumphs at the elections: and with keeping "khush" the rank and file of the graduate and other electorates.—what hope can Dr. Vaidya entertain of the University Administration being conducted on any but the most blatant methods of wire-pulling and intrigue?

Lest this might seem an unfounded outpour, let me give a concrete example. I learnt on Friday that a representation was being addressed to His Excellency the Chancellor of the University against certain interpretations of the Act governing elections. They have so interpreted these sections as to defeat absolutely, (in government official interest, of which Mr. Munshi now forms such a brilliant though honorary ornament,) the letter as well as the spirit of that Act itself. The representation has been duly signed and forwarded through the Vice-Chancellor. He, poor man, could not have the hardihood to refuse forwarding. But, to take the wind out of the sails of these "rebels," who have dared to question the wisdom of our modern Daniels, notices have been issued from the Registrar's Office calling for nominations just for those elections which are the subject matter of this representation. Now, is not even the Chancellor to be given breathing space? Or do the "advisers" of the Vice-Chancellor consider even His Excellency the Governor to be gullible enough to be easily 'sanjaoed', that they have rushed on with the notice for election? Or is it intended to take the seceders in the flank by confronting them with a 'fait accompli,' and humbuging the Chancellor's own self by specous pleas of prestige, —arguments for upholding the Vice-Chancellorial "ruling" even though that "ruling" is manifestly against the letter and the spirit of the law?

I leave the Senators to answer these questions. They have, however no power to bring these high-placed offenders to book. Mr. Munshi and the Vice-Chancellor need have no fear of consequences. The "rebels" will not go to the High Court,—or so at least I assume, though I understand Dr. Vaidya is one of the signatories to that representation,—and question these proceedings in the only way it is open to them at law to question them. If the High Court were moved to issue an injunction while the Chancellor is considering the points raised, there is some hope for right and justice to have a chance of looking in. Otherwise Dr. Vaidya and people of his way of thinking may whistle for the moon.—Yours, etc.

'SENATOR".

## "TEACHING OF ZOROASTER."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Till my attention was drawn the other day to the controversy regarding the "Teachings of Zoroaster" carried on in an un-Zoroastrian and Magian spirit by Mr. M. P. Madon, in the course of which he makes an allusion to myself, I had no intention of entering the lists, as the modern Magian has been thoroughly castigated by a number of your correspondents who have torn Madon's Magianism to tatters, and exposed his ignorance of the spirit of Zoroastrianism and his Magian fanaticism and intolerance and conceit based on such ignorance. All sensible Parsis who have taken any interest in this controversy are heard to say "save us from this self-appointed champion of Zoroastrianism with his Magian mentality who knows not what he is writing and has done more harm to Zoroastrianism than any professed enemy of the religion could ever have done."

Having in his unbounded conceit routed all his opponents and like Don Quixote believing himself to be a hero and champion of Zoroastrianism he has deliberately used his pen in provoking me into entering the lists and give him another knock-out blow in addition to the one he received some years back and since which he has mantained discreet silence till now. As he is asking for it he will have it to his full.

In your journal he writes: "They take solace in the poor stuff of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji who is heart and soul for polygamy and urges Parsis to take to polygamy though he himself chooses to remain a celibate." What wonderful logic! A celebate cannot write on the subject of polygamy among Parsis!

No sensible reader of your paper will attach the slightest importance to the personal opinion of such a person, who imagines that he has the prescriptive right to run down the work of others with whom he disagrees as "poor" or 'contemptible' stuff, owing to the disability of his poor stuffy brain to appreciate or even to understand such work of communal importance. As my work has received the appreciation of Parsis of all classes not only of Bombay but of India I can afford to treat Mr. Madon's opinion as beneath contempt.

As some of your readers may not be acquainted with the particular work of communal importance, undertaken by me, I may state that I had examined at length all aspects of the problem of Parsi marriage, including polygamy, divorce and succession, such as the historical, religious legal and social aspects and to that end had contributed a series of 101 articles under the caption "The Monstrous Juddin Laws of Parsi Marriage and Divorce" to your weekly contemporary the "Kaiser-i-Hind". In the said articles, I dealt with all aspects of the problem and gave a summary including quotations of all that was worth knowing relevant to the question at issue in writings and in traditions of Zoroaster and even of the pre-Zoroastrian times, up-to-date. Chapter and verse were given for all statements made in the course of these articles. For the sake of comparison, I had described the laws of marriage, Divorce and Succession prevailing among the Jews and Christians and Hindus and Mahomedans and Buddhists so that the majority of Parsis who had never studied the question had their eyes opened for the first time to the enormity and monstrosity and anomalies of the so-called Parsi Acts of Marriage, Divorce and Succession of 1865 which as I showed were merely poor imitations of the ante-diluvian and unjust laws of marriage and Divorce and Succession of the Christian English namely, Matrimonial Causes Act of 1858 Seg. and had no trace of Parsism in them. No Parsi or non-Parsi had attempted such a task before me and such work is called poor stuff by a Madon! As the Persian proverb says "Bhar che danad jafforan chist"! so it is not at all surprising that Madan should fail to understand or appreciate such a task of so much value to the community. For instance, a majority of the amendments to the Parsi Acts suggested by me in the serial articles have been incorporated in the report of the Parsi Laws Revision Sub-Committee which further shows the lack of judgment of Mr. Madan in his attempt to deprecate my work. So much for the "poor stuff".

As to Madan's allegation that I "urge Parsis to take to polygamy", that is a false statement, as I have nowhere urged Parsis to take to polygamy, as it would be illegal, and an extravagant luxury in these days of economic stringency and unemployment in the community. What I did urge was the recognition of the historic truth that polygamy has always existed among the Parsis and I quoted 35 authorities of ancient non-Zoroastrian and I can quote a still larger number, if so required, to prove the truth of the historicity of polygamy among Parsis. I was the first Parsi with the moral courage to write publicly and to deliver a lecture even in one of the local Atash-Behrams that our holy prophet Zoroaster had three wives living at the same time.

The statement shocked many of our Parsi Puritans suffering from sex-obsessions who cannot realise that "spirituality and monogamy" are the exception rather than the rule. Shri Krishna had 15,000 Gopis, all the prophets of old testament including Solomon the Wise had hundreds or thousands of wives. Lords Budha and Christ suffered 'fallen' women in their presence without any puritanical stock, Prophet Muhammad had 18 wives and in fact, polygamy was universal in the old world and in another guise universal to-day in the Modern world wherein married monogamy (according to State Laws) and unmarried polygamy (and in addition polyandry) prevails in Christian and non-Christian lands. Proofs of these are too numerous to mention here. So that neither myself nor any sensible Parsis have cause to be ashamed of the polygamy of our Prophet Zoroaster, who had more sense in his little finger-tip than Madan in his whole body seeing that spirituality and polygamy are consistent and compatiable. Thus it will be seen that empty-headed Puritans like Mr. Madan have no case and are trying to prove themselves like the proverbial pseudo-historians more mighty than the Almighty for even the latter cannot undo what happened in former times! Historians to prove their pet theories often try to undo historical facts and make themselves ridiculous in the process!

It may be added that Mr. Madan's pet Magians were the greatest advocates of polygamy as also of Khetu-dat or incest among their flocks and yet Mr. Madon admires the polygamous Magians! Arda Veraf, the holiest of holy Magians, married his seven sisters according to a Parsi scholar, viz., Dastur A. B. Sanjana, Ph.D., a Parsi scholar (and not any Western scholar whom Mr. Madan hates). The third book of the Dinkards is devoted to a long defence of Khetu-dat.

In your paper, Madan, in alluding to myself, makes another untrue statement that "They ask me to enter into arguments with time (re: myself). My answer is I refuted him in the columns of the Gujarati papers at the time he published his stuff". This is another of his "suppressio veri" and "suggestio falsi" as your readers must have seen, he is incapable of refuting any one and his temerity is remarkable for, as I shall soon show, Mr. Madan is like the man, who writes a runs away, "Lives to write another day. The only Gujarati paper in which he tried to criticise me feebly and then ran away was the obscure rag called the "Satya Mitra". In the defunct paper, Mr. Madan wrote an editorial in which he misquoted me, as he has done at present and tried to mislead his readers and subsequently wrote some inconerent rigma role about a book called "Vajinkardi Dini", as if that was the sole authority on which I had based my case for proving the historic existence of polygamy among Parsis ignoring the other renowned 44 authorities quoted by me and proved to his own satisfaction that the book was a forgery! Even though scholars of the erudition of S. S. Bharucha and Dastur Pashotan Sanjana considered the same to be gennine. He was all the time like Don Quixote tilting at the windmill of the alleged forgery of the book and left alone the main issue of the truth of polygamy among ancient Persians as among modern Parsis upto 1865.

When I criticised his silly performance and exposed his Magian sophistry in running off at a tangent as he has been doing now he used his editorial Almighty powers and suppressed my critical reply in which I had exposed him and given him three alternative challenges, viz., (1) to hold a public debate on the historic truth of the prevalence of married polygamy among ancient Persians and modern Parsis upto 1865 (unmarried polygamy exists among Parsis of to-day just as among the hypocrites and the professing Christians of Europe and America of to-day) or (2) to hold a private debate in the office of the Editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" in the presence of his own friends and admirers if he chose to call them or (3) to hold a public discussion in his own (now defunct) paper, the "Satya Mitra." He did not accept any of these challenges but ran away from the controversy and hid his face till now and has the impertinence to state that he "refuted me in the columns of the Gujarati papers", which, as I have shown, is absolutely untrue. My challenges still stand, with the exception of the third, in which case, the "Satya Mitra" being defunct, I would substitute the "Bombay Chronicle."

Your intelligent readers must by this time have been convinced of Mr. Madan's Magian mimicry, for, like the Magians he has no arguments in support of his pet theories but has made groundless assertions for which there is not an iota of proof and which amount to muffoonery. He has tried the Quixotic task of undoing historic facts, and seems to presume that the Parsis of to-day are responsible for what their ancestors either preached or practiced themselves of years ago, when man's ideals and standards differed to some extent from the hypocritical ideals and standards of our age! The morals of the Parsis of to-day are in no sense superior to those of their ancestors and so there is no sense in applying modern standards to our ancestors who were an Imperial race of virile warriors and not a slave race of degenerate quill drivers like the majority of Parsis of to-day.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. DADACHANJI.

## Nair Committee's Report.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Wedgwood Benn, informed Major Graham Pole that the report of the Indian Central Committee would probably be published about the end of the year.—Reuter.


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## LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

—:o:—

### SCHEME TO AFFORD RELIEF.

### *Memo Of Bombay Govt. To Whitley Commission.*

The Bombay Government have submitted a memorandum to the Whitley Commission. Among the subjects discussed therein are recruitment of labour, housing, health welfare and safety of workers, hours and wages, efficiency of labour, trade combinations and industrial disputes.

Referring to recruitment of mill labour in Bombay, the memorandum says:—

Recent enquiries made by the Labour Office in this respect show that although it is true that the mill authorities are endeavouring to put down corruption among the jobbers, the powers of the latter are still as great as formerly, and that the method of recruitment is still substantially the same as when the Tariff Board submitted its report.

"AN ADMISSION ABOUT GRAFT"

That the system leads to intensive "graft" is indisputable and both the jobbers and their female counterparts, the naikins, levy contributions from the workers. The hold that jobbers have over the workers is shown by the fact that if a jobber is dismissed he almost invariably takes a certain number of men with him and the number of small departmental strikes attributed to "dismissal of a jobber" is surprisingly large.

The Government of Bombay are not in a position to express any considered opinion on the question of the desirability of establishing public employment agencies either as a method of dealing with unemployment or as an alternative to the existing system of recruitment. It is understood that the question is already under the consideration of the Government of India and it would be premature, therefore, for the Government of Bombay to express any opinion on the subject. Owing to the prevailing financial stringency the Government of Bombay would not in any case be in a position to start Public Employment Exchanges. Moreover, these depend for success on the close co-operation of the organisations of the masters on the one hand, and the organisations of the men on the other and there is no reason to believe that this would be forthcoming. Besides this, the Government of Bombay are not aware of there being any serious demand on the part of the public for starting such agencies. It is often forgotten that employment exchanges cannot create employment. They function is so to regulate the supply of labour that no job remains unfilled for want of men. This involves a willingness on the part of labour to go anywhere when a job is vacant. It is very doubtful if the workers themselves would accept such a system. If the Exchanges are intended as recruitment offices then it appears to the Government of Bombay that the industries themselves should first take up this work before asking for Government intervention.

A Special Recruiting Officer has recently been appointed in the office of the Shipping Master at the instance of the Unions and the Government of Bombay will watch with interest the effect of the experiment.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

In this connection it might be pointed out that it is understood that the Labour Union at Ahmedabad has under contemplation the establishment of a Labour Exchange under the joint management of the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association. The details of the scheme have not yet been worked out, but it is reported that the scheme when finally evolved, is likely to meet with the approval of the Millowners' Association.

On the question of unemployment, its extent and character, the memorandum says:—As there is no organisation in this Presidency, nor in India, which maintains unemployment records, it is impossible to describe statistically the extent and character of industrial unemployment. Unemployment figures in England and elsewhere are derived either from the Trade Unions or from the Employment Exchanges. No such sources are available in India. Any opinions expressed on this subject therefore have no statistical foundation and are merely inferences drawn from conditions or circumstances. Apart from these circumstances there does exist a certain amount of unemployment among those desirous of working in the textile industry. It is not possible to state the numbers of those unemployed but it was by no means rare for the Lady Investigators of the Bombay Labour Office during their house to house visits in connection with social and economic enquiries to come across persons who were unable to find employment. In any industrial city, even in prosperous times, there is always a labour reserve or labour pool consisting of persons who have no regular job and it is particularly noticeable in Bombay, where absenteeism is fairly high and where the "badli" or substitute system is a feature of the labour market. It is only when the reserve becomes unduly large that its existence creates an unemployment problem. The conclusion reached by the Fawcett Committee was that the general strike of last year was largely due to the fear of unemployment owing to the introduction of the Standardisation and Efficiency Schemes which it was estimated would mean a reduction of approximately 13,000 operatives. In spite of the growth in population (and incidentally in the supply of labour) between 1921 and 1927 the demand for labour has not kept pace with the supply. In Ahmedabad, new cotton mills are being erected and there is considerable activity in the cotton mill industry. About half a dozen mills are working a night shift and consequently instead of there being any unemployment among cotton mill workers there is actually a slight shortage of weavers. In the Engineering Deparments of the mills, however, the supply of fitters, carpenters, etc., is somewhat in excess of the demand and there is also a certain amount of the unemployment among casual workers. But it can safely be said that in Ahmedabad and in Sholapur unemployment does not exist to any appreciable extent.

APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

As regards the application of International Conventions relating to unemployment, in the short time at their disposal, the Government of Bombay draw the attention of the Commission to a tentative scheme for dealing with unemployment suggested by the Fawcett Committee which enquired into the causes etc. of the general strike last year in the textile mills and which published its report early this year. The Committee refer to the unemployment likely to result from the policy of "rationalisation" and in order to reduce the consequent hardship have made the following suggestion: 'The Millowners' Association should consider the feasibility of a scheme for the payment of a gratuity to a worker, which may amount to say, four weeks' or six weeks' wages according to his length of service, payable in suitable cases of discharged employees who may need help during the waiting period while they are seeking employment. With this view, we suggest the formation of what we may call an "Out of Work Donation Fund" on a voluntary basis, to be created by a system of setting aside a contribution by the Millowners of one anna per operative per month (which means virtually a contribution from the shareholders) to which fund the Operatives, through their Representatives, should be invited to contribute one anna or at least half-anna per head per month.

(To Be Continued).

## THE LAW OF JUDGMENTS

—:o:—

(Continued From Page. 6.)

ence to determine either one way or the other. Many persons are of such a disposition as to be nearly incapable of remaining in doubt on any point on which they have once bestowed their attention. They 'speedily make up' their minds and come to 'some' conclusion 'whether there are any grounds for it or not.' Others there are again, who are capable of remaining in doubt as long as the reasons on each side seem exactly balanced; but not otherwise. As the one description of men rush hastily to a conclusion and trouble themselves little about premises; so the other carefully examine premises and care too little for conclusions. The one decide without inquiring, the other inquire without deciding. (In civil cases a preponderance of evidence justifies a decision in favour of one party, more especially when the right is doubtful or there is no 'prima facie' right on either side."

It often happens that an inexperienced reasoner who thinks it necessary that every 'objection' should be satisfactorily answered, will have his attention drawn off from the arguments of the opposite side, and will be occupied perhaps in making a weak defence while victory was in his hands. Labour and training guided by advice and experience may achieve very satisfactory results.

## KING'S THANKGIVING FUND

—:o:—

### Closes With Total Of £6,89,597.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Thanksoffering Fund for the King's recovery has closed with a total of £6,89,597 sterling including 1,00,000 guineas from "Audax". The money goes to various hospitals and for the purchase of radium through the National Radium Fund.—Reuter.

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

### Tighten Anglo-Indian Commercial Nexus.

LONDON, Dec. 9..

In the House of Lords Lord Elibank hoped that the terms of reference to the Imperial Economic conference of 1930 would be on a broad basis and would enable discussion of all aspects of inter-imperial trade. In this connection he argued the whole case of Empire free trade.

Lord Melchett dwelt on the Empire's advantage in the possession of raw materials and advocated a scheme whereby the "Empire unit" would have the first call thereon at a preferential rate. He urged the tightening of the commercial nexus between India and Britain.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE.

Lord Melchett said: "Our attitude with regard to the Anglo-Indian commercial relations had not been too fortunate. We had sometimes created an impression that we wished to stop India's industrial developments in our own interests. We had never done anything except giving tea preference to indicate that we desired Indians to be in the Empire with us." He was certain that inter-preference policy with India should be established.

INDIA'S "FISCAL AUTONOMY."

Lord Reading pointed out that India had a greater measure of fiscal autonomy than was perhaps recognised. He emphasised that India must decide these matters for herself and should not be called upon by the Imperial Government or parliament or the Secretary of State to reach a conclusion unless she willingly assented to the plan or herself put it forward. Hence Indias position with regard to fiscal and political question differed.

TAX ON FOOD STUFFS.

Lord Passfield said that it was hoped to hold the Economic Conference early in the autumn of 1930. The subjects to be discussed would be settled preliminarily by telegraphic exchanges with the Governments, but it would be difficult to exclude any subject suggested. It was, therefore, open to include the question of means of promoting inter-Imperial trade. Government would in due course consider all plans advanced, but they were certainly opposed to taxation of imported foodstuffs as seriously inimical to the standard of life.

REPRESENTATION OF COLONIES.

Replying to Lord Lovat he was unable to say whether any change would be made in the representation of the Colonies and Dependencies. Whether there would be separate Imperial and Imperial Economic Conferences was rather a matter of form and not quite settled.—Reuter.

## THE HOUSE THAT DR. JOHNSTON OCCUPIED.

—:o:—

### Presented To Nation By Mr. Harmsworth.

LONDON, December 9.

Rugby.—Mr. Cecil Harmsworth has presented the nation the house at 17, Gough Square, London which Dr. Johnson occupied from 1748 to 1759 and in which he completed the greater part of his dictionary.—B. O. W .


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## THE NATIONALITY (NATIONALISATION) LAW.

—:o:—

**(Passed By The Majlis On The 7th Of September 1929.**

ARTICLE I: The following shall be considered as Persian subjects:-

(1) All persons residing in Persis except those whose identity as Foreign subjects is established. The nationality of those foreigners shall be considered as established only when evidence of national identity is not disputed by the Persian Government.
(2) Children of Persian fathers, whether born in Persia or abroad.
(3) Children born in Persia of unknown parents.
(4) Children born in Persia to foreign parents one of whom is born in Persia.
(5) Children who are born in Persia to a father with a foreign nationality and who reside in Persia after completing their eighteenth year of age.
(6) Every foreign woman who marries a Persian husband.
(7) Any foreign subject who acquired Persian nationality.

Note: Chidren born to the foreign diplomatic and consular representatives do not come under the provisions of sections 4 and 5.

USE OF FATHERS NATIONALITY.

USE OF FATHER'S NATIONALITY.

ed in sections 4 and 5 have the right to take their father's nationality during one year after reaching the full age of 18, provided that within the above period they submit a written statement to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accompanied by a certificate issued by their father's Government to the effect that they will be recognised as subjects of that Government.

ARTICLE III: There shall be reciprocal treatment in the case of children who are born in Persia to subjects of a foreign Government which has laws providing that children born in their country of Persian parents are considered as subjects of that Government, and which render the change of nationality for such children dependent on permission.

ARTICLE IV: Persons who have the following qualification can become subjects by nationalisation.

(1) Having reached the age of 18.
(2) Having resided in Persia for five continuous or intermittent years.
(3) Who are not deserters from military service.
(4) Have not been convicted in any country of a serious offence or of a non-political crime.

With respect to section 2 of this Article the period spent abroad on Persian Government service shall be considered as residence in Persian territory.

ARTICLE V: Persons who render conspicuous service or assistance in matters of Public interest to Persia can be accepted as Persian nationals irrespective of the condition regarding the period of residence.

TAKING AWAY OF ORDERS.

ARTICLE VI: In case it is discovered within a few years from the date of the issue of the naturalisation certificate, that the person naturalised as Persia, has been a deserter from military service or that it is found before the expiry of the statutary limit fixed by the Persian Laws, that the naturalised person is convicted of a serious offence or a non-political crime, the Council of Ministers shall issue orders for his Persian nationality to be taken away from him.

ARTICLE VII: Persons already naturalised or those who obtain Persian nationality shall enjoy all the rights afforded to the Persians except the right to attain to Secretaryship, acting Secretaryship or under Secretaryship of state or to any diplomatic posts abroad. They can attain the following positions only after ten years from the date of their certificate of naturalisation:

1. Members of legislative assemblies.
2. Members of the provincial or district councils.
3. Service in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE VIII: Applications for naturalisation must be either submitted to the Foreign Ministry direct or through the Governor-General or the Governors; and must be accompanied by:—

1. Certified copies of documents concerning the identities of the applicant, his wife and his chidren.
2. A police certificate showing the period of his (the applicant's residence) residence in Persia, his freedom from bad record and his possession of sufficient means or a profession to provide for his livelihood.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall issue an acknowledgement denoting the date of the receipt of the application, and when necessary, shall complete the informations regarding the applicant and then, the application shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers for decision. In the event of the applicant being accepted the applicant shall receive the certificate of naturalisation.

WIVES AND MINOR CHILDREN.

ARTICLE IX: Wives and minor children of persons who obtain Persian nationality according to this law, shall be recoghised as Persian Subjects. It is possible, however, for the wives during the first year of naturalisation of their husbands to return to their husband's, and for the children between their eighteenth and nineteenth birthday, to return to their father's nationality provided that within the above period they submit a statement to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In cases of male children this statement must be accompanied by the certificate mentioned in Article II.

ARTICLE X: Naturalisation of a father does not in any way apply to his children who are majors (18 years complete) at the time of the application.

ARTICLE XI. A non-Persian woman who becomes a Persian subject by marriage can return to her original nationality on seperation from, or at the death of her Persian husband provided she sends a written statement to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Such widows who happen to have a child from their deceased Persian husbands cannot avail themselves of the above right until their children reaches the full age of 20 years: and in andy case a woman who becomes a full age of 20 years: and in any Article has no right to possess immovable property exceeding the limit allowed for the foreign subjects. And should her immovable property exceed the possession limit later on through inheritance, she must transfer the excess property to Persian subjects in some way or other, within one year from the date of her return to her original nationality or a year after inheriting the (additional) property. Otherwise this property shall be sold under the supervision of the Local Public Prosecutor, and after deduction of the sale expenses, the proceeds shall be paid to her.

PERSIAN WOMAN AND FOREIGNER.

ARTICLE XII:—A Persian woman who marries a foreigner shall remain a Persian subject unless according to the laws of the husband's Government the husband's nationality is imposed upon the wife by virtue of marriage; but in any case, she returns to her former nationality with full right and privileges after the death of, or seperation from her husband, merely by submitting to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs an application together with a death-certificate of, or a document of seperation from her husband.

ARTICLE XIII Persion subjects can not abandon their nationality except under the following conditions:—

1. They must have reached the age of 18 complete years.
2. They obtain permission from the Council of Ministers to abandon their nationality.
3. They must first undertake to transfer, within one year from abandoning their nationality, by some means to Persian subjects, their rights to the immovable property in Persia belonging to, or likely to be inherited by them: regardless of the Persian laws permitting the possession of such property in the case of foreigners. The wife and children of a person who abandons his nationality in accordance with this Article irrespective of their age, shall not abandon their Persian nationality unless the permission from the Council of Minister pertains to them also.

PERSIAN SUBJECT AND FOREIGN NATIONALITY.

ARTICLE XIV:—Anl Persian subject who obtains a foreign nationality without observing the provisions of this law shall be considered as not having changed his nationality, and he shall be recognised as a Persian subject. But at the same time all his immovable property will be sold under the supervision of the Public Prosecutor and the price will be paid to him after deduction of the sales expenses. In addition he shall be deprived of the right to attain to the rank of Minister, deputy Minister, membership of any Legislative, provincial, district, or municipal council, and of the right to hold any kind of Government appointment.

ARTICLE XIV:—Any Persian subjects whose nationality is changed in accordance with this law either by them or by their fathers, and wish to return to their original nationality shall be accepted as Persian subjects directly on application.

ARTICLE XVI:—This law shall be enforced from the 11th of September, 1929 (20th Shahrivar, 1308.)


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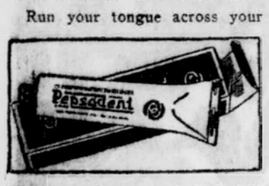


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## CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW.

### Jute Shares Rise On Bear Covering.

### INVESTORS HOLDING ALOOF.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated 6th Dec.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES. Conditions in this section were dull with a limited business passing. 3-1/2 per cent. Govt. Papers changed hands at Rs. 67/14 4 per cent. Loan (1960-70) at Rs. 76/14 and 5 per cent. Loan (1939-44) were, however, in sellers' favour, while 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) were a shade quieter at Rs. 100/6.

THE BANK RATE REMAINED UNCHANGED AT 7 per cent. The Cash percentage was 28.26 against 30.44 a week ago.

PREFENCE AND DEBENTURES. Jute Mills Preference shares were rather in Buyers' favour and in the majority of instances other Industrial Preferences were on offer. A fair business was reported in Joint-Stock Companies Debentures at level rates while 5 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust (1927-57-87) and 5 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust (1928-58-88) changed hands at Rs. 92/ in each case against the listed rate of Rs. 95/ and 94/8 respectively.

BANKS. Imperial Bank's full paid up issues had to be written back 40 points having changed hands at Rs. 1330/ on Bombay advices. The partly paid up issues also were lower at Rs. 324/. Central Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 17/.

RAILWAYS. A fair turnover resulted in this section but prices in the Majority of instances were lower. Arrah-Sasram accounted for a deal at Rs. 62/, Darjeeling-Himalayan (Ordy.) were on offer at Rs. 146/. Hoshiarpur Doab changed hands at Rs. 78/ with sellers over and there were sellers of Sara-Serajgunj at Rs. 78/.

COTTONS. Quiet conditions prevailed in this section and business was of a limited description. Bengal-Nagpur changed hands at Rs. 33/8. Dunbar were lower at Rs. 220/. Elgin Mills (Ordy.) accounted for a deal at Rs. 72, from a quotation of Rs. 82/ and Kesoram (Ord.) were mentioned at Rs. 5/1.

JUTE SHARES. During the week the market for manufactured goods has kept distinctly steadier on account of Speculative buying and in sympathy the prices for Jute shares have also hardened all round. There has been a fairly good deal of buying on account "Bears." Investors are still keeping out of the market.

The following have been the principal fluctuations:—

Albion from Rs. 377/ to Rs. 385/, Alexandra from Rs. 350/ to Rs. 375/, Alliance Rs. 462/ to Rs. 468/, Anglo-India Rs. 405/ to Rs. 418/, Auckland Rs. 275/ to Rs. 286/, Bally Rs. 285/ to Rs. 292/, Barnagore Rs. 254/ to Rs. 260/, Belevedere Rs. 555/ to Rs. 578/, Budgebudge Rs. 470/ to Rs. 475/, Caledoian Rs. 670/ to Rs. 680/, Champdany Rs. 161/ to Rs. 164/ Cheviot Rs. 295/ to Rs. 315/, Dalhousiie Rs 474/ to Rs. 482/, Delta Rs 508/ to Rs. 515/, Empire Rs. 58/ to Rs. 60/8, Fortgloster Rs. 315/ to Rs. 330/, Fort William Rs. 365/ to Rs. 370/, Ganges Rs. 402/ to Rs. 425/, Gondalpara Rs. 1020/ to Rs. 1040/, Gourepore Rs 396/ to Rs. 405/, Kamarhatty Rs. 608/ to Rs. 616/, Kanknarrah Rs. 498/ to Rs. 505/, Kelvin Rs. 830/ to Rs. 840/ Kinnison Rs. 940/ to Rs. 950/, Lansdowne Rs. 255/ to Rs. 262/, Lawrence Rs. 630/ to Rs. 650/, Lothian Rs. 465/ to Rs. 490/, Naihatti Rs. 540/ to Rs. 545/, Newcentral Rs. 595/ to Rs. 610/, Orient Rs. 292/ to Rs. 306/, Standard Rs. 395/ to Rs. 405/, Union Rs. 620/ to Rs. 635/

Amongst the Speculative Counters, Howrahs and Clives were a steadier market in sympathy with other Jute shares, and the prices improved and fluctuated as follows:—Opened at Rs. 52/5 and Rs. 35/6, Highest at Rs. 52/12 and Rs. 36/, Lowest at Rs. 52/2 and Rs. 35/2 and closed firm at Rs. 52/12 and Rs. 36/ respectively.

RAW JUTE. During the week the market has been somewhat steadier and mill have taken a moderate interest in Fours and Rejections. Local speculators have also paid lightly higher prices for pucca Bales, but shippers have taken very little interest.

Fluctuations in the "Futures market" were as under:—

Opened at Rs. 53/8, Highest at Rs. 56/8, Lowest at Rs. 53/4, and closed firm at Rs 56/8.

JUTE FABRICS. A distinctly steadier tone is noticeable in both Hessians and Heavy goods and it seems Speculators consider the present low levels fairly safe for speculation. Mills sold small quantites during the week and preferred to hold out for higher prices. The prices were as under:—

| | 9 Porters | 11 Porters |
|---|---|---|
| Opened at Rs. | 11-15 | 15-12 |
| Lowest at Rs. | 11-15 | 15-12 |
| Highest at Rs. | 12-8 | 16-6 |
| Closed at Rs. | 12-8 | 16-6 |
| | Hycees | B. Twills Corn sacks. |
| Opened at Rs. | 33-8 | 33-0 32-4 |
| Lowest at Rs. | 33-8 | 33-0 32-4 |
| Highest at Rss | 35-0 | 32-8 34-0 |
| Close at Rs. | 35-0 | 34-8 34-0 |

COALS. The volume of transactions, reported in this section was smaller than for some time past and rates at the opening were in buyers' favour, but as the session progressed, a better feeling again set in and prices hardened to some extent. Amalgamated changed hands at Rs. 16/8 and at this price there were buyers. Their reports and accounts for the half-year ended, 30th September 1929 have been published during this week and although their distribution of dividents for the period was Annas eight per share, the same as that of the previous half-year, their gross profit shewed satisfactory advance over that of the last half-year. Raisings & despatches of coals have also advanced materially over the previous half-year. There are buyers of Bengal at Rs. 510/-, Bansdeopore were wanted at Rs. 22/14. Bhalgora were in strong demand at Rs. 8/10 and Equitable at Rs. 29/14. There were also buyers of Samla Collieries and West Jhamuria at Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 14/- respectively. Burrakur were better at Rs. 16/-, Burradhemb kept steady at Rs. 12/10. X. D. New Beerbhoom were dealt in at Rs. 18/8 and Pench Valley at Rs. 39/4 while Standard were mentioned at Rs. 65/8.

The results of the Assam Bengal Railways' call for tenders have been published and prices indicated material advances over the last year's figures. The M. & S. M. and S. I. Railways are now inviting tenders for the supply of 4,76,000 tons Sea-borne and 3,77,000 tons Rail-borne Coal and the result is available with interest.

MISCELLANEOUS. There has been no feature of outstanding interest in this section. Iron and Steel issues were a quiet market. Bengal Iron weakened further to Rs. 8/8 on Lower London advices and Indian Iron and Steel were quiet round Rs. 13/-, but buyers reappeared presumable in view of the low rate ruling and prices were forced upto Rs. 13/8, with sellers at the close at Rs. 13/5.

Among the Engineering Group Burn and Co. (Ord) have gone down further to Rs. 331/- and Marshalls were dealt in at Rs 2/7. In the Electric Lighting and Power group also a small turnover resulted with prices easier. Sugar shares have attracted little attention and Carews and Champaran were dealt in at level rates.

In the shipping section Bengal Assam Steamship have advanced to Rs. 280/- from a quotation of Rs. 261/- and Port Shipping were mentioned at Rs. 22/8.

Among others Midnapore Zemindary kept steady at Rs. 131/-. Indian wood products at Rs. 10/4. Ivan Jones had to be written back at round Rs. 5/12, on account of lower final dividend, making As. 10 per share for the year. Burma Corporations also were lower at Rs. 11/12. B. I. Corporation (Ordy) were quiet and changed hands at Rs. 2/5 on selling pressure. These shares seem to us to be attractive at the ruling price.

TEAS. A strong tone prevailed in this weeks Tea Auction Sale No. 24. Qualities were better and in some cases prices advanced from 6 to 9 pies per Lb. London advices also indicate a firmer market tone.

In shares, nothing of any interest fall to be recorded and the market remained dull and uninteresting.


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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1929.

## CHAMPIONS OF THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNEY.

## *HINDU PLAYERS HONOURED.*

—:o:—

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### "Inexplicable Conduct."

*EUROPEANS' "HEADS-I-WIN TAILS-YOU-LOSE" ATTITUDE.*

The Brahmin Sabha Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity on Tuesday night when the Sabha was "At Home" to the victorious Hindu team. The Hindu players responded to the invitation and were accorded a rousing reception on their arrival.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who presided on the occasion in welcoming Deodhar and his team said:—

"I look on this occasion not only as a victory for the Hindu team but a triumph of Indian Cricket.

## THE PARSI TEAM.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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